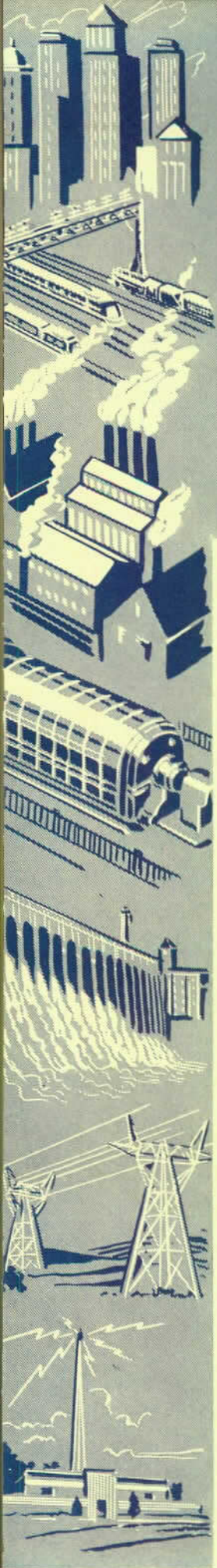


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



Franklin Reusch

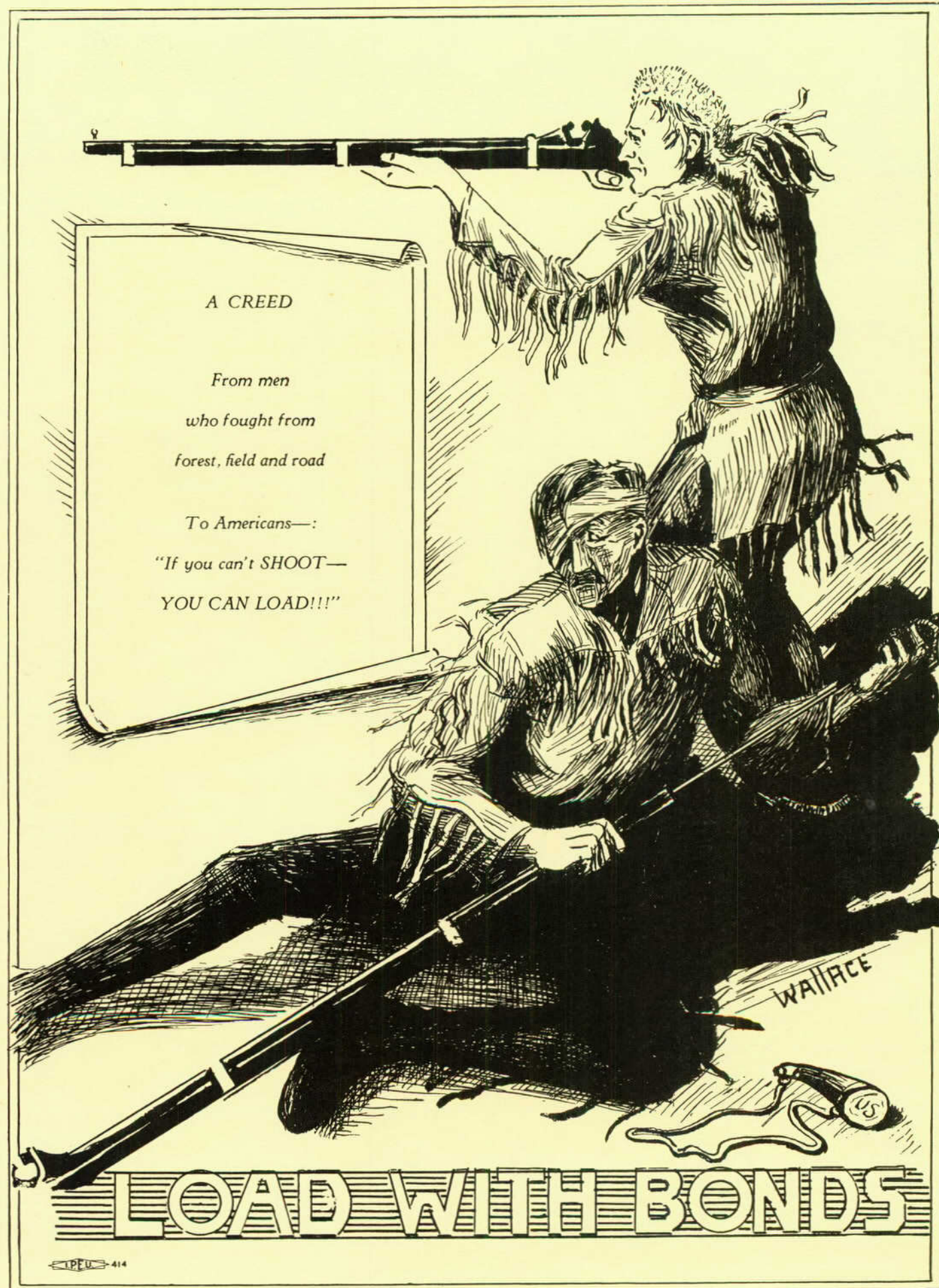
VOL. XLI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1942

NO. 4

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



A CREED

From men
who fought from
forest, field and road

To Americans—:
"If you can't SHOOT—
YOU CAN LOAD!!!"

WALLACE

LOAD WITH BONDS

Official Organ of the **INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—War Rumors	170
Picture of a City Defending Itself	171
Good Neighbor Policy Made Real by REA	174
224 Park Square Bldg. Well-Known in New England	175
International Committee Studies Labor Supply	176
Our "Free" Press Forgets to Print News	177
Lower House Becomes Worst Bottleneck of All	178
Union Victory Caravan Treks Thru TVA Land	179
Profits, Profits, Profits! Profits, Profits, Profits!	180
"Arms for Victory," Brilliant Radio Series	182
Safety Rules Are Brought Up to Date	183
New Director of U. S. Employment Service	184
Steady Purchase of Defense Bonds Advocated	185
Clockwise Movements of A. C. and D. C. Motors	186
Editorials	188
Woman's Work	190
Women's Auxiliary	191
Correspondence	192
Annual Statement of Electrical Workers Benefit Association	206
In Memoriam	207
Death Claims Paid	210
Cooperating Manufacturers	211
Local Union Official Receipts	219

• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

Speaking of rising prices, it is interesting to note that the so-called popular weekly magazines have raised the cost to the consumer 100 per cent. They go from five cents to 10 cents.

The increased costs of publication of course could not possibly have been doubled. The managers apparently have decided that they would not charge six or seven cents and meet the psychology of their readers.

However, the change in price does broadly hint at considerably increased publication costs. One of the largest items is paper, as the publishers of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL have discovered. Paper is costlier and more scarce. At the same time union subscriber lists are growing in size. The last run of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, for example, reached the highest circulation figure, namely 220,000 copies. If you should be interested to multiply the readers—five for each copy—you can easily see that the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL is reaching a public well over a million each month.

Though the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL fund, as set aside by the constitution, has not been increased in a period of 20 years, this JOURNAL is meeting its budget by careful planning and careful editing. At the same time, adjustments may have to be made in the future to keep this budget, but our readers may expect, if there is not an absolute shortage of paper, to continue to receive their official JOURNAL.

Now, more than ever, it is essential that every member read his JOURNAL every month so that he may know the truth about union tactics and strategy.

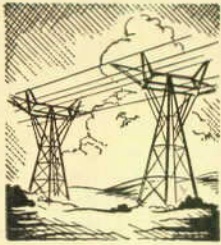


—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

War Rumors

*The boneless tongue, so small and weak,
Can crush and kill, declared the Greek;
The tongue destroys a greater horde,
The Turks assert, than does the sword.
The Persian proverb wisely saith,
"A lengthy tongue, an early death."
Or sometimes takes this form instead,
"Don't let your tongue cut off your head."*

*"The tongue can speak a word whose speed,"
Say the Chinese, "outsteps the steed;"
While the Arabs' saying doth this impart,
The tongue's storehouse is the heart;
From Hebrew wit the maxim sprung,
"Though feet may slip, ne'er let the tongue."
The sacred writ that crowns the whole,
"Who keeps his tongue, doth keep his soul."*



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VOL. XLI

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1942

NO. 4

Picture of a CITY DEFENDING *Itself*

AT the time this is written, no city in the United States has been bombed; but by the time this magazine reaches the hands of its readers, it is perfectly possible that an aerial attack may have reached a target here, and we shall find out how well prepared we are to deal with it.

Meantime, a civilian army of highly-skilled tradesmen is being gathered. They will be equipped with a tremendously valuable array of tools, from pliers to huge bulldozers. They will be ready at a few moments' notice, to reweave the complex physical structure of the modern city at any point where its fabric is damaged. Both services and tools will be provided without charge.

The building trades worker finds a place in the civilian defense army where his skill and stamina can be most valuable within the organization of the Public Works Emergency Division. Here are grouped the demolition and clearance crews, the road repair crews, and the decontamination squads. Electrical workers are sought as members of all squads to deal with dangerous live wires and to maintain lighting in casualty stations. Other electrical workers, utility employees, will be ready to deal with broken cables, water pipes and gas mains as part of the special utility repair squads. These are being organized and equipped by the utility companies.

Organized labor's willingness to serve is typified here in the District of Columbia. John Locher, who is president of the Central Labor Union and secretary-treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council, has been appointed assistant director of civilian defense public works. C. F. Preller, business manager of I. B. E. W. Local No. 26, is one of his two chief assistants, the other being Willy Arnheim of the Laborers District Council. From the membership of the locals affiliated with the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council they are recruiting men and women to man the demolition squads, gas decontamination squads, emergency repair crews, and other positions.

Business managers of the affiliated

Union craftsmen
play important role in demolition work. Lights must burn.
Getting ready all

unions are cooperating in the enrollment. Each worker will be assigned to the job he is best fitted to perform, and so far as possible, will be sent to the report center in the sector nearest to his home. This is essential, because on the alert signal these men must go at once to their headquarters (the school houses are being used for this purpose), where they will stay until they are sent out or dismissed.

The building contractors, through the Master Builders' Association, have made their stocks of equipment and supplies fully available. No red tape will prevent supplies from being used as needed—the contractors have said "Help yourself and be welcome." Bills will be figured later for supplies actually used up. Trucks equipped with hand tools will be ready, and so will be the big power hoists and shovels worth thousands of dollars each. The city will be saved the expense of purchasing this equipment. The contractors themselves will be assigned to posts as supervisors, with their foremen and superintendents as assistants. In this way, workmen, supervisors and the tools used will all be familiar to each other, resulting in greatest possible efficiency.

Bridge repair squads will be ready to repair damaged bridges, or if necessary, float a temporary bridge on scows. These crews will include iron workers, bridge-men, engineers, dock builders, laborers, a few electricians with each squad to see that high tension wires are out of the way; plumbers and steam fitters for the water and gas mains.

"ALL CLEAR" IS MOTTO

The standard demolition and clearance crews are organized in truck companies. One of their first duties is to work with the rescue squads to remove occupants from wrecked buildings, digging away rubble or shoring up a tottering wall.

After all persons have been removed from the building the next step may be to tear down the wall. Each situation presents a new problem which must be decided and carried out by experienced men. Hazards to life must be removed. Rubble must be cleared from the street as quickly as possible so that ambulances, fire and police equipment may not be blocked.

Here is the possible make-up of a truck company as composed of men who will be available through the building trades in any large city:

- Superintendent and blaster
- Assistant superintendent-torch operator
- Riggers (4)
- Equipment operators
- Laborers (high men) (15)
- Laborers (ground) (20)
- Dynamite man
- Cutting torch operator
- Electrical and gas experts

In Washington, D. C., and its metropolitan area, each of the 22 report centers will be furnished with two trucks, each truck with its tools and its squad of carefully selected men. This equipment should include an acetylene torch, tanks, etc., mounted on a hand truck; shovels, shoring poles, picks, mattocks, crowbars and wrecking bars, axes, ropes and cables, sledge hammers, wheelbarrows, ladders, dynamite, caps and detonator, rubber and canvas gloves, block and tackle, heavy lifting jacks, crosscut saws, carpenters' saws, electric cable and lamps, tools to shut off gas and water, spikes, wedges, etc. In addition to the tools carried on the truck, contractors have agreed to make readily available their power machinery, which will be invaluable in cleaning up debris.

Mr. Locher now has about 800 union workers signed up in the demolition squads. In addition to this, a number of men from trades such as the bricklayers, which will not be required for demolition work, have volunteered to work with rescue squads as stretcher bearers.

DECONTAMINATION CENTERS

Gas decontamination squads for this city will be composed chiefly of building trades workers also. Under the leadership of Dante Avon, business manager of the Tile and Terrazzo Layers Helpers, 700 men have been recruited from his own and other unions, including principally the painters. They are setting up and equipping decontamination centers, getting the men trained, and generally preparing for effective action if it should be needed.



After the blitz, tottering walls must be demolished lest they constitute a danger. This is done either by blasting or pulling down, and is part of the work of demolition squads.

Another token of the eagerness to be of help which is general throughout organized labor, is the action of the carpenters union. Ingenious members figured out a method of utilizing taxicabs as ambulances, through the use of collapsible stretchers which will rest with one end on the top of the back seat, the other end on the instrument panel. Hundreds of these are now being built by the carpenters and will be donated to the report centers, where they can be stored ready for pick-up.

This boundless enthusiasm has also found expression through the fund for civilian defense being raised by the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia. It was originally intended to raise \$70,000, to be used for whatever might be needed. However, the fund is now double that size and still growing. Many building trades unions, including Local No. 26, I. B. E. W., have given a day's pay per member. It will be expended carefully, upon the advice of Col. Lemuel Bolles, executive director of civilian defense for the District.

BLOOD BANKS BOUGHT

First expenditure from this fund was for the purchase of blood banks. The medical group had reported to Col. Bolles that only two hospitals in the city, exclusive of the Army and Navy hospitals, were equipped with these. They asked for eight more in the metropolitan area. The Central Labor Union immediately authorized the purchase of 17 blood banks, which will equip every hospital in the city and three in the environs, at an estimated cost of \$18,000. When they have been installed, union workers have promised to give their blood generously. A reserve of blood will be built up ready for immediate use for transfusions, and the unions have stipulated that it shall be available

in war or peace to any who need it. Also authorized has been expenditure of \$1,200 to equip four decontamination units, and about \$1,500 to buy ambulance equipment for police scout cars. Other expenditures from the fund will be made after careful consideration by civilian defense heads. It is possible that part of it may be placed in a trust fund for the victims of disaster—if and when it strikes. All expenses of the fund drive are being borne by the Central Labor Union so that every penny shall go into the fund itself. One building trades union started an additional fund to buy an ambulance; now has \$3,000 subscribed but finds that due to car rationing they can't buy an ambulance.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE UNDER WAY

The civilian defense organization is composed largely of volunteer workers. This makes it more important to have leaders who can reach the kind of people who are needed, gain their willing co-operation. In St. Paul, for example, William F. Wright, A. F. of L. regional director of organization, was named chairman of the labor division of the Ramsey County Civilian Defense committee. Mr. Wright put into use the facilities of the Trades and Labor Assembly. He began systematic registration of all A. F. of L. trade unionists, distributing 30,000 registration file cards. These cards carry the name, age, address, telephone number, draft classification, union affiliation and occupation, and if the registrant has skill in more than one trade this will be noted also. In this way Mr. Wright will be able to assign competent and available men and women to the posts they are fitted to fill.

"That labor will play a tremendous part in civilian defense goes without saying," Mr. Wright said. "Of course there will be the usual publicity seekers looking for opportunities to grab the spotlight, but in the actual defense of the nation—that job will be done by labor. How important the skilled trades will become in the event of an invasion should be obvious to everyone. If a building is bombed from the skies and incendiary bombs are scattered, there will be work for firemen, for electricians to shut off the current, for pipe tradesmen to shut off water and gas supplies, for demolition crews to clear wreckage, and countless other helpers—all from the ranks of labor.

"We are asking each union to name committees charged with the responsibility of registering every member for civilian defense. Everyone is watching labor to see what it will do. Let's not fail to give a real accounting to the public. We are in this fight to a finish."

TACOMA JUMPS THE GUN

Local No. 76 of Tacoma, Wash., rather jumped the gun in civilian defense preparations. December 8 the executive board met in a special session to plan so that its members could be used to greatest advantage in case the raiders who had just blasted Pearl Harbor should make attack on the West Coast. A mass meet-



Streets must not be blocked by rubble. Demolition squad men and machines do the emergency clean-up so that traffic may move. Building trades unions in many cities are actively aiding the organization of these squads and will man them.

ing of all members was held, but public officials honestly admitted they had no working plan ready. At the next meeting of the local's executive board Carl Ellis was elected to take charge of civilian defense for Local No. 76. Mayor Harry P. Cain, head of civilian defense in Tacoma, readily agreed to allow Brother Ellis to handle organization of the electrical end.

The local's jurisdiction, including Tacoma and vicinity, was divided into 17 districts. Three able men are to manage and organize each district. They serve as contact men in case of an alert. Each district is to have its own base and supplies which are financed by the local. Duties are to protect life and property, to make a damaged area safe if possible, and if not, to police the district and see that no one is injured by down wires or electrical equipment which may have been wrecked by bombs or other means of destruction. The local is entirely financing its project. Mayor Cain approved their plan with no changes, and requested that none of the electrical workers join any other form of defense work in order that they shall be reserved for the activity in which they are most valuable. L. U. No. 483, also of Tacoma, anticipates joining with No. 76 in Brother Ellis' civilian defense set-up.

J. I. Nichols, business manager of I. B. E. W. Local No. B-57, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has been appointed a member of the State Civilian Defense Council. He reports that labor is represented to quite an extent in this organization. On its committees are: L. F. Anderson, business manager I. B. E. W. Local No. 354, housing committee; J. R. Wilson of the painters, secretary State Federation, civilian protection committee; F. H. Latter, business manager, teamsters, and president

of the State Federation, transportation committee; F. A. Noller, Building and Construction Trades Council, labor committee; Charles Coon, Building and Construction Trades Council, supplies and maintenance.

Demolition squads and other units on which skilled labor will be urged to enlist have not been formed yet, due to the fact that air raid warden training has not been completed, but it is evident from the calibre of the men representing labor on the defense council, that when these squads are wanted they will be recruited efficiently.

LABOR VOLUNTEERS

In Los Angeles, Brother E. P. Taylor, business manager of L. U. No. B-18, has been appointed to the committee on industrial utilities of the Los Angeles Defense Council. No general recruitment of labor has been made here, but many electrical workers have already enlisted as fire wardens, or signed up for blackout duty turning off street light switches. Looking toward the time when demolition and rescue squads will be formed, many members have signed up at the local union office, eager to be called for this work.

St. Louis is actively organizing men through the Building Trades Council. John J. Church, secretary of the council, is labor representative on the Civilian Defense Council, and his particular duty is to form rescue and demolition squads. F. C. Woermann, president of the Woermann Construction Co., is chairman for these units. The pattern to be followed apparently will be similar to that in Washington, D. C., with building contractors and building trades workers cooperating.

Twenty-eight rescue and demolition squads are to be formed. Mr. Church is



Contra Costa County (Calif.) Building Trades Council takes a very active part in civilian defense, each unit of which has one or more representatives of organized labor. Here shown is the report center with its 10 telephones, the unit chairmen and vice chairmen ready to dispatch emergency aid.

asking for 606 skilled and experienced men, as follows:

Superintendents	28
Asst. Superintendents	34
Truck drivers	34
Carpenters	102
Structural steel workers	34
Plumbers	34
Electricians	34
Steam fitters	34
Building laborers	272

ORGANIZING SHOULD BE SPURRED

From some cities we hear rumblings of discontent in labor circles because the civilian defense organization is moving so slowly. The worker takes this war seriously. He wants to be ready to do his part, in and out of working hours. Defense

council heads are political appointees to some extent, being appointed by governors and mayors, and they are quite susceptible to complaints. If organized labor presents itself with its sleeves rolled up, eager for enlistment and training, dilly-dallying will have to be abandoned. The formation of squads and their assignment to report centers is something accomplished, even if training cannot begin at once.

The kind of work to be done by these men, cleaning up after a blitz, can't be learned in classes. They must have years of experience to be able to estimate at a glance what's to be done and how to do it. It isn't even anticipated that they will be given training in trade skills. The course laid out for them in the OCD manual includes three hours training in fire defense, two hours in gas defense, a general course of five hours and two hours of drill. They will be prepared for some of the special risks of aerial warfare, such as the presence of unexploded bombs, taught to deal with incendiaries, how to protect themselves against gas.

It is not intended that these "clean-up squads" will go out during an air raid. On the alert (yellow signal) they will be called in to their report centers, where trucks, tools, and equipment will also be assembled. During the raid, air raid wardens are responsible for reporting bomb hits and other damage in their territory. These reports come into the report center during the blitz. However, if it should be reported that people are trapped in a bombed building and need aid, the rescue squad would go to them at once, and the demolition squad would go with them.

The main job of tidying up the city comes after the all clear. Water mains must be repaired, broken wires patched up, holes in streets filled in or roped off, and the rubble that blocks traffic scraped away. Production must go on. People must be able to turn on the lights, cook a little breakfast and go to work. If they can do this, they'll keep their nerve.

(Continued on page 215)



THEY BOUGHT THE BLOOD BANKS AND THEY'LL GIVE THE BLOOD

Clem F. Preller, business manager of L. U. No. 26, handing a check for \$5,000 to Civilian Defense Coordinator James Russell Young, as the local's contribution to a fund raised by organized labor in the District of Columbia. The fund now totals about \$140,000. A committee from the Central Labor Union looks on. From left to right, standing: John Locher, Willy Arnheim, Ernest B. Spangler, Dante Avon, Col. Lemuel Bolles of the civilian defense organization; Frank J. Coleman, and Brother Preller. Seated are Commissioners Young and Mason. First expenditure from labor's fund was to equip all hospitals in the city and vicinity with blood banks.

GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY

Made Real by REA

TO be good neighbors, you and the fellow living next door must learn to know and appreciate each other. So it is with nations, and nowhere is this fact so clearly proved as in the case of the United States and the republics below the Rio Grande.

The value of an effective good neighbor policy is being demonstrated through a program undertaken last June by the Rural Electrification Administration of the Department of Agriculture. The program consists of an internship in which eight young Latin American engineers are exchanging cultural and technical ideas with persons engaged in our widespread rural electrification movement.

Three other government agencies, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture, the Division of Cultural Relations of the State Department, and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, are cooperating with REA in making it possible for the Latin Americans to spend a year in this country. All four of these government organizations are firmly convinced of the benefits derived from the experiment—so much so, in fact, that plans are being made to bring 20 engineers here this June in a greatly expanded program.

For nearly eight months the visiting engineers, all of them high-ranking graduates of colleges and universities back home, rubbed elbows with REA employ-

Eight engineers from Latin-America continue study in government agency

ees, studying the techniques and methods of that agency. Answers to most of the thousand questions on their lips at the beginning have now been siphoned from REA's reservoir of experience in extending electric service to American farms during the last seven years.

Recognizing that theory alone does not provide well-grounded instruction, the REA arranged to send the group on a six-weeks' tour of American factories engaged in production of electrical equipment. The trip began late in February and involved visits to plants turning out materials for distribution lines as well as generating plants. No other portion of their experience aroused so much enthusiasm among these engineers as did their first-hand glimpse of American industrial genius in action.

ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION STUDIED

The trip served an extremely useful purpose. It helped explain why American products possess their high reputation for excellence, and in addition it illustrated, in a practical way, much of the theory which the group had previously studied.

A practical application of even greater value will be provided when the Latin Americans witness REA's program in the field, enabling them to identify their training with actual construction and operating problems. Field trips will be arranged during the last part of the internship after the REA is well established in its new headquarters at St. Louis.

Although some of the interns specialized in other types of engineering, all of them had some knowledge of the electrical field before coming to this country. They were nominated by their respective governments to make their studies here, with a view toward possible future use of their technical knowledge in rural electrification at home.

CO-OPS PREDOMINATE

The Latin Americans realize, as do we in the United States, that electrifying farms is not wholly—or even principally—a technical problem. But they have learned that the social and economic benefits accompanying the use of electricity in agriculture are impossible of achievement unless the most advanced engineering techniques are applied to rural line construction.

Approximately 95 per cent of the more than 850 systems financed by REA are non-profit cooperatives. They consist of organizations of farmers which borrow funds from the government to build lines and, in some cases, generating plants. In the Latin American countries very little progress has been made toward electrification under the cooperative method. And that method is the only one by which most farmers can serve themselves with adequate amounts of electricity at a price they can afford—at least this is true in the United States.

As a result, it was no surprise to REA when the visiting engineers expressed great interest in the possibilities for electrification on a cooperative basis in their home countries. Most of them are eagerly awaiting the time when they can help their fellow countrymen free themselves from much of their needless drudgery and obtain the countless blessings of electric service.

They are mindful, too, of the economic benefits of electricity on the farm. They have studied scores of ways in which kilowatts may be adapted to agriculture and rural industry at home. Almost all of them regard refrigeration as one of the greatest boons which electricity could bring.

TRUE INTERPLAY OF CULTURE

Although the Latin Americans are actually not members of the REA staff, they occupy positions somewhat comparable to those of the North American engineering trainees brought into REA each year upon graduation from our colleges and universities. The Latin Americans are older and have a few years of professional engineering experience, but their problem in learning the ins and outs of REA's operation is much the same as that of the young men recruited from



Group of Latin-American engineers studying at REA. In center: Vice President Wallace. At right: Harry Slattery, administrator of Rural Electrification.

(Continued on page 216)

224 PARK SQUARE BLDG.

Well-known in New England

IN the center of Boston business and commercial life, not far from the famed Boston Common on which stands the state capitol, is located the Park Square Building, the largest office building in New England. Here on the second floor, are housed the offices of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the New England district, presided over by Vice President J. J. Regan.

Mr. Regan's district is the most compact of any of the vice presidential districts, and also the most populous per square mile. It includes the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Centered in this great historical area are some of the most important national industries in the United States. The Connecticut River Valley, for example, is famous for the kind of precision tool manufactures we need, and it is noteworthy that here is going forward nightly a carefully-planned civilian defense effort.

SHOES, TEXTILES, TURBINES

A great deal of electrical manufacturing is done in New England, and of every type of manufacturing, including great turbines, as well as wire and cable. New England has furnished a great percentage of the shoes for American citizens everywhere, and many of the textile products. The mountainous character of the terrain, with its swift rivers, has made hydroelectric power abundant. There is a close coordination between public utilities of the area. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers enjoys contractual relations with most of the public utilities of this great industrial section.

District office
of I. B. E. W. in center of
elite Boston. Modest but
distinctive

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

Such well-known companies as the Bridgeport Switch Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
Wiremold Company, Hartford, Conn.
Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
General Cable Corporation, Pawtucket, R. I.
Providence Insulated Wire Company, Inc., Providence, R. I.
Metallic Arts Company, Cambridge, Mass.

doing business with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have their home factories in this territory. For years, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has done business with the Boston Elevated Railway system under a rationalized contract. Contractual relations with important New England building contractors have been the order of the day in this district.

Vice President Regan presides over his parish with efficiency, good nature, ability and energy. He is well liked, both by the men he supervises and the employers he meets daily.

DEMOCRATIC TRADITION

The office at 224 Park Square Building, has daily callers, among whom are important employers, representatives of government, and labor leaders. Across the street from the Park Square Build-



JOHN J. REGAN,
Vice President, 2nd District, I. B. E. W.

ing are important hotels and wholesale establishments, and not far away is Boston Common, the center of business and historic life in Boston. Here in this city and this territory unionism thrives on a truly democratic basis. New England was the home of the town meeting. It is still the home of the town meeting, and the meetings of the Central Labor Unions throughout this industrialized area carry on the best traditions of the town meeting, with free speech, clear, lucid statements of policy at times rising to the eloquence of oratory.

Many national leaders have come out of the New England area to serve the labor movement because they have been schooled in this democratic school of unionism and have found ways of serving the total movement in this country.

To act in obedience to the hidden precepts of Nature—that is rest; and in this special case, since man is meant to be an intelligent creature, the more intelligent his acts are, the more he finds repose in them. When a child acts only in a disorderly, disconnected manner, his nervous force is under a great strain; while, on the other hand, his nervous energy is positively increased and multiplied by intelligent actions.—*Maria Montessori.*

Each day it becomes more and more apparent that all questions in this country must be settled at the bar of public opinion. If our laws regulating large business concerns provide for proper and complete publicity—so that the labor of a concern will know what it is doing, so that the stockholders will know what is being done, and the public will have as much information as either—many of our present difficulties will disappear. In place of publicity being an element of weakness to a business concern, it will be an element of strength.—*George W. Perkins.*



RECEPTION ROOM AND INNER OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SECOND DISTRICT

International Committee

Studies LABOR SUPPLY

ON March 28, in New York City, was held the Canadian-United States Tripartite Committee on Labor Supply meeting. This committee had a meeting in Montreal on February 28. Problems common to both nations and also to Great Britain were discussed relative to labor redistribution in warring countries. Here are some of the topics discussed:

Analysis of the potential use of plants forced to close or to reduce operations.

Reorganization of job operations among the existing staff.

Wages as an incentive to transference. Deferment of service with the armed forces.

Action to redistribute workers among plants in the same locality before organizing inter-local transfers.

Action to compensate transferred workers for the financial loss frequently involved in transference.

Action to bring living and working conditions of transferred workers up to a minimum standard of comfort.

Action to provide transferred workers with guarantees of future employment.

Central role of the employment service.

Methods and scope of the participation of freely-chosen representatives of employers' and workers' organizations in planning and carrying out labor redistribution policy.

WELL-KNOWN PERSONS ATTEND

The Honorable Humphrey Mitchell,



MONTREAL

Canadian-United States Tripartite groups view employment on continental basis

Minister of Labour of Canada, attended sessions of the conference. The following is a list of persons attending:

Chairman: Mr. Carter Goodrich, chairman, governing body of the I. L. O.

Canada

Bryce Stewart, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Alfred Rive, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

W. J. Couper, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

A. R. Goldie, president, Messrs. Goldie, McCulloch & Co., Ltd., Galt, Ontario.

H. W. Macdonnell, secretary of the Industrial Relations Department, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.

Tom Moore, president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.

United States

Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Miss Frieda Miller, Industrial Commissioner, Department of Labor, State of New York, New York City.

T. C. Blaisdell, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

E. Clague, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.

E. Nicholls, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

H. Harriman, chairman of the New England Power Company, Boston, Mass.

R. J. Watt, international representative, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Harvey Brown, president, International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C.

J. Green, president, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Camden, N. J.

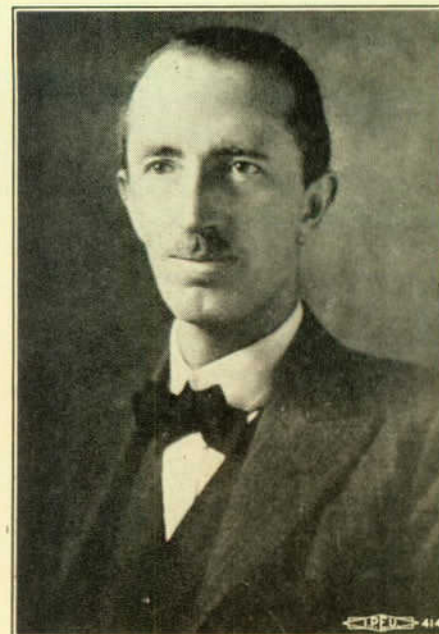
M. H. Hedges, director of research, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.

R. Hetzel, director, economics division, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D. C.

W. Reuther, director, General Motors Division, United Automobile Workers of America, Detroit, Mich.

COMPULSION NOT REQUIRED

The two reports submitted to this meeting—the analytical study and the de-



EDWARD PHELAN

Director of the International Labor Office.

scription of British experience—show the complexity of the problem of redistributing labor resources to meet the needs of war industries. The problem has both positive and negative aspects. On the negative side, unnecessary and undesirable transfers must be prevented. On the positive side, surplus workers in other branches of production must be directed to war employments and workers in war industries must be allocated to jobs where each can give his best service.

The authorities need extensive power to control the movement of labor and to organize the transfers that are necessary. This is the primary purpose of requiring official approval of engagements and dismissals of workers and of granting the authorities power to order workers to change their employment. Labor redistribution cannot be effected by mere compulsion, however. On the contrary, it must be carried out by methods which, by taking into consideration all the different interests involved, make the use of compulsion almost wholly unnecessary.

These methods may be divided into five groups. The first group comprises those aimed at limiting transfers to the minimum. The second includes those directed towards encouraging voluntary transference to essential work. The third consists of those intended to facilitate the necessary transfers by a careful selection of workers according to their relative mobility. The fourth group is made up of those which attempt to solve the social problems connected with transference. Finally, the fifth group comprises those concerned with the existence and development of the administrative organization needed for planning and carrying out all aspects of labor redistribution policy and with the collaboration and participation of those directly affected—employers and workers.

IN the midst of the carefully planned campaign in Congress by appeasers and business interests to liquidate labor, Congressman C. P. Anderson of New Mexico made a stirring address charging the campaign was the work of organized business. Not a line of Congressman Anderson's address appeared in the "free" press. No reference was made to it.

Mr. Anderson of New Mexico: Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 14, Robert R. Guthrie resigned as chief of the Textile, Clothing, and Leather Branch of the War Production Board.

In an editorial in the Washington Star on Monday, March 16, we read these words:

"In a statement released after he had tendered his resignation, Mr. Guthrie said that there is strong opposition in the War Production Board to an all-out effort to speed conversion of certain industries to maximum war production. By implication at least, he charged that War Production Board officials drawn from these industries are more concerned with protecting their private interests than with promoting the war effort. This, coming from a man who has had full opportunity to observe the functioning of the War Production Board at first hand, is a most serious charge, and certainly is one which can not be ignored."

VOICE OF THE RUBBERSTAMP

While that paper was on the streets, Members of this House gave evidence of fretfulness under the lashings of their constituents over the 40-hour week and the outbreaks of strikes in this country. One of the soundest businessmen in my state telephoned to me yesterday afternoon to warn me of a rising tide of resentment against restrictive labor laws and labor racketeers. There came over the wires dozens of telegrams, through the mail hundreds of letters, all in the same key: Smash the labor racketeers—outlaw the 40-hour week—put our factories on a 24-hour basis.

Let me call your attention to one interesting fact. Not one person who communicated with me by phone, by telegram, or by letter apparently saw any connection between this wholesale condemnation of labor and the statement of Mr. Guthrie that W. P. B. officials, drawn from industry, are more concerned with protecting their private interests than with promoting the war effort.

Think of it for a moment. The chambers of commerce in my state, and I suppose in yours, were being hurried into special meetings to damn labor for not working 24 hours a day. But what were those laborers to produce? War goods? Oh, no. Mr. Guthrie gave the American people the answer: Enough radios and refrigerators and rayon hose to stock the stores throughout the war from factories that had not been converted to military purposes.

Take one case only: Refrigerators. Mr. Guthrie wanted refrigerator production to stop March 31, but the manufacturers wanted to work until summer. They compromised on April 30. Do our people know

Our "FREE" Press FORGETS to Print News

Labor now in
position of defending principle
of freedom for those who suppress, lie, and distort

that today—three and one-half months after Pearl Harbor—and for a month and one-half to come, the manufacturer will still make refrigerators?

OUR MEN IN PHILIPPINES

The people of New Mexico have this excuse for their impatience: We believe that more of our boys, per thousand population, are in the Philippines with General MacArthur, until his removal to Australia, than any state in the Union. Our whole National Guard is there. Able doctors, honored lawyers, prominent community leaders, men from every walk of life are there. They are not getting much help that we know about. The hearts of the mothers of New Mexico are heavy. They ask that aid either be sent to General MacArthur or his successor, or that their boys be sent home. We all sympathize in that sentiment.

That is why the people of New Mexico are so bitter when they feel labor is not doing its share. They condemn restrictions on the right to work on public projects. They criticize all strikes in war industries. They want the 40-hour law repealed because they believe that the lifting of the ban will increase our production to the point where our Commander-in-Chief can send aid to MacArthur.

But they never hear another side of the story—the part that industry must play in converting its plants to the production of things we need. They have

never heard of Mr. Guthrie's indictment of selfish industrialists. So they blast labor and the 40-hour week as if labor alone had unwise and unpatriotic leaders.

I say to this House today that such a situation is a challenge to us all. As far as this body is concerned it has expressed itself on the question of strikes in the language of the Smith bill, a drastic anti-strike bill, which passed this House on December 3 and has been peacefully slumbering in committee at the other end of this Capitol ever since. Another law now would confuse rather than clarify the issue, would weaken rather than affirm the position of this House.

LABOR'S POSITION DEFENDED

The 40-hour week is written into thousands of wage contracts as well as into a federal law. This House may give the matter attention but with the full knowledge that the granting of overtime and even double time now is in reality a pay raise of from 5 to 10 per cent to meet increased living costs. The repeal of the law could easily plunge the war effort into a series of wage conferences which could be more costly in the diversion of employee time and attention from the job at hand than the operation of the law itself.

But what of the position of industry? What of the assertion of Mr. Guthrie, who is himself an executive and a representative of important business? What of his claim that there are in W. P. B. officials drawn from industry who today are more concerned with protecting their private interests than with promoting the war effort? Who are these men? Can we identify them from Mr. Guthrie's thumbnail description?

(Continued on page 224)

Salt Lake City, Utah
March 17, 1942

TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEMBERS:

Have you told your Senators and Congressmen that you personally demand that politics be forgotten for the duration and that legislation essential to an all out war be passed immediately?

Tell them that you demand legislation prohibiting strikes, dispensing with closed shops and cleaning up the labor rackets which are impeding our war program. We, as an organization, have done everything possible but now is the time for America to speak as individuals. Send a wire or letter immediately.

SALT LAKE CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
(Signed) Gus P. Backman
Secretary

(Facsimile)



FIDDLING WHILE ROME BURNS

THE biggest news in Washington is the unholy alliance of appeasers in Congress, reactionary business interests and certain military and naval men who hate labor. Under the guise of patriotism, this group, who have managed to worm their way into the House of Representatives and secure control of important committees, have begun a slowing attack on the administration of the war, pretending to advance economy and speed production. Some new stunt is developed every day in Congress to embarrass the activities of war administrators. Top men are called over to the Congressional committees and asked unimportant questions and harassed, when they better might be at their offices doing important things to advance the war. Thus Congress itself becomes the worst bottleneck that has developed during the last trying 12 months.

At the same time the whole labor-baiting crowd of industrialists working through the isolationists in Congress are levelling attacks all along the line against labor and labor unions to embarrass further the war administration.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS USE DEAD ISSUES

The situation is grave. It is grave because this country can ill-afford a division of interests at a time when every ounce of effort is needed to prosecute the greatest war effort in our history. It is grave because most of the issues are dead issues—issues reminiscent of the old open-shop, injunction-seeking, fink-dominated industrialism.

The first attack on labor was an effort to make it appear that labor was working fewer hours than 40, on the ground that production was needed. Even now they are preparing in some committees plans to seek to repeal collective bargaining laws. The entire drive is made to look like a patriotic effort. The drive illustrates the ironic fact that the old anti-union trade associations have learned exactly nothing during the last momentous decade and have returned to their benighted policies of fighting labor rather than cooperating with it. This battle is joined at an hour in the nation's greatest need when the services of every citizen must be placed behind the Army and the

LOWER HOUSE *Becomes* Worst BOTTLENECK of all

Unholy alliance
of appeasers with reaction-
ary business interests slows
war effort

Navy, the fighting men in the field. The Bourbon diehards, it is said freely in Washington, would rather defeat Roosevelt than defeat Hitler. Chamberlain and the Cliveden set were but pikers compared with the unholy machine now being perfected to hold back democracy and the winning of the war.

VERSATILE MUD-SLINGERS

No one is too big or too sacred to serve as a target for these blind individuals. Big business men who have sincerely given their services to aid their nation in the winning of the war are targets just as much as labor. The Howard Smiths, the Millard Tydings and their crew are waving the flag in order to advance their own narrow, political and economic interests. They have subtly given the impression that there is a 40 hour work week set up by law, when there is no such stipulation. They have been told by the head of the War Production Board, the heads of the War and Navy Departments, and by the President himself that there is no need for hampering labor legislation at this hour, and yet they persist in carrying on this fight to forward their own group interests.

The present effort of this reactionary crowd to attack labor and through labor the administration, is one with their former effort to poison the public mind against labor by pretending that labor has profiteered, that labor has hampered production by too-frequent strikes. They have said nothing about the hampering of production by raw material shortages, or by contract tardiness, or by themselves. Labor stands ready to work any number of hours that is needed when those hours are stipulated by the President of the United States, Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Labor does not want hampering legislation put on the statute books in the hour of peril in order to satisfy the black policies of reactionary industrialists and labor-hating parasitic Congressmen.

LABOR ON PILLORY

This crowd, backed by the lobbies of bitter and old-fashioned trade associations with their skilled legislative agents and their huge coffers of money for their purpose, have timed their effort to the psychology of dismay after Pearl Harbor, evident in American citizens. It was but natural that after the sneak attack of the Japanese on Pearl Harbor, Americans

would plunge into an abyss of disillusionment. In that hour the representatives of the people should have sought to lead the people out to a unified spirit of obdurate patriotism, but instead this reactionary crowd has sought to capitalize this disillusionment and to direct it against labor and the administration. It is an old trick.

Americans fear, and the reactionary leaders of Congress say, yes, the reason that you fear is we are not getting production and the reason you are not getting production is because labor is halting. Unhappily, too, liberal leadership in Congress is bankrupt. Failing to analyze the momentous issues involved in the World War, liberal Congressmen also joined the isolation bloc and forfeited the respect of patriotic citizens who saw clearly that we must fight or become slaves.

This serious situation becomes an opportunity for labor to move forward in unified ranks and take leadership. Labor must work harder in the factories and must rally the people against the hypocritical assaults upon the common good of the old reactionary forces now speaking through the Howard Smiths and the Millard Tydings. This must be done if America is to be saved. The situation is that grave.

I. B. E. W. HELPS DELIVER THE BOMBS

Fort Wayne Mich. March 19 1942
(by Postal Telegraph)

The Employees of Electromaster,
Inc.
Detroit, Mich.

The Army commends you on being the first company to deliver metal components for incendiary bombs. The men and women who made this delivery possible can feel proud of their part in providing fighting weapons for the men at the fighting front. SPCWB
PORTER — CHIEF CHEMICAL WARFARE SVC WASHINGTON D. C.

Further comment is that the company and its employees did an excellent job of engineering and production and have been passing on their technique to other manufacturers. Electromaster's peacetime production was in the line of electric ranges and water heaters. The company has had a contract with the I. B. E. W. for several years.

Union VICTORY Caravan

Treks Thru TVA Land

LABOR'S relationship to victory and labor's stake in victory will be the theme of a six-day series of conferences held under the auspices of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council at six key points in the Tennessee Valley beginning the week of May 4. This victory caravan was determined upon and organized at a meeting of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council held in Knoxville on March 17. The council was unanimous in its decision to hold these meetings and to make them tell the story of labor's titanic effort in the Tennessee Valley in building a dozen great dams, all ahead of schedule. More than 35,000 workers are now engaged in the projects on the TVA. All the skilled workers, which are about 60 per cent of this total, have been brought there through the joint efforts of the personnel department and the TVA unions. They are highly skilled men, patriotic, and have delivered a remarkable volume of work during the last three years. The record of the TVA in erecting dams and other projects in the seven states of the Tennessee watershed during the last two years has surpassed anything in the world's history. The TVA is one gigantic war operations plant. It supplies energy for key industries, and it is bringing on new power for the purpose of making the TVA the arsenal of the arsenal of democ-

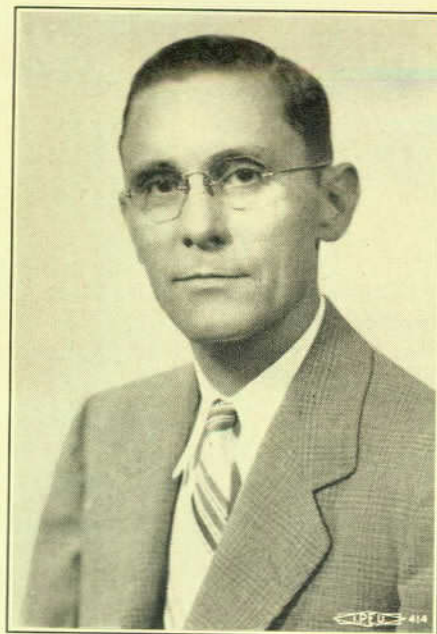
Week of May
4 will see Tennessee Valley
Trades and Labor Council
holding mass meetings on public
power projects

racy. During this titanic effort there has been little or no interruption at any point due to labor disputes. Both management and labor attribute this to the cooperative relations that exist between the unions and management on TVA projects. This great story will be told and the labor tradition will be strengthened on the six-day caravan planned by the Tennessee Valley Council.

NORTHWARD UP THE VALLEY

There will be a mass meeting every night for six nights at key points in the Valley. The caravan will start at Fort Loudon and roll northward, taking in important projects. Following is the schedule:

Fort Loudon.....	May 4
Hiwassee	May 5
Watts Bar	May 6
Chattanooga	May 7
Wilson Dam	May 8
Kentucky Dam	May 9



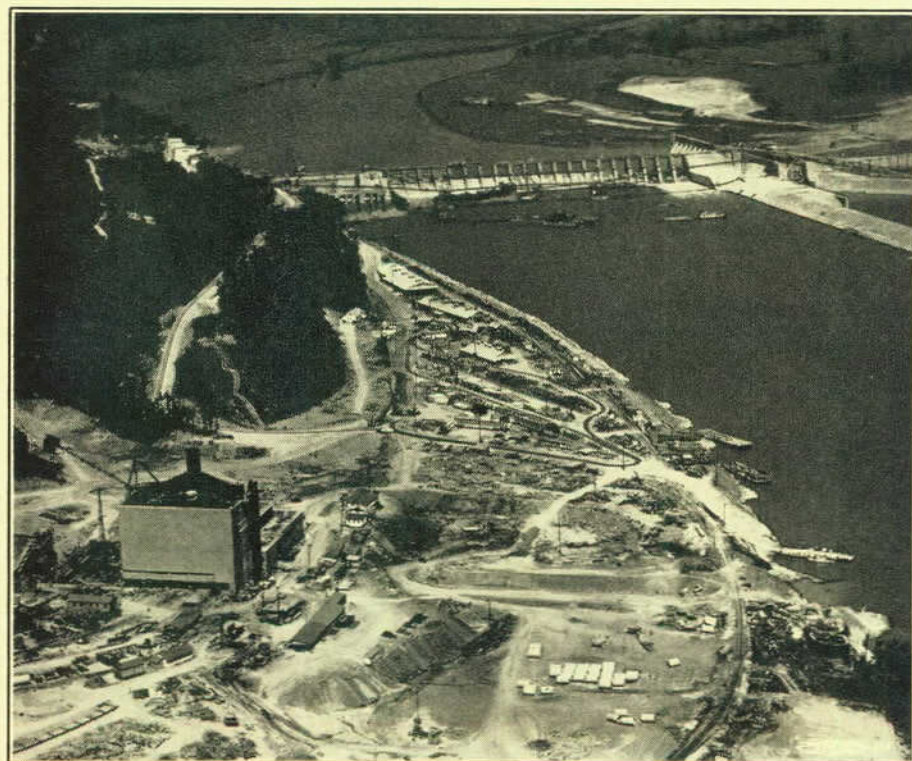
GORDON M. FREEMAN
International Representative

The program will be in charge of the sub-committee of the council, headed by Gordon M. Freeman, I. B. E. W. executive and secretary of the council; James Leahy of the Machinists, and Lee Denny of the Boilermakers. The mass meetings will be held at halls provided by management. There will be motion pictures celebrating labor's effort in the war and carrying a story of the TVA's achievements, music and short speeches. In addition to local speakers, speakers of national note will be included in the program. Management will also have representation on the program.

TVA labor relations have become known the world over. The technical achievements of TVA have been very great. The system of labor relations which has been developed there has influenced similar set-ups at Boulder Canyon project, Bonneville, Shasta Dam, Nebraska Public Power and other sections of the United States. TVA labor relations have been written about in Europe and in democratic countries. This system of labor relations will be celebrated on the TVA council's trek through the beautiful Tennessee Valley.

TRAINED CREWS SPEED PROJECTS

Last fall the TVA completed two great dams, the Cherokee and the Watts Bar. The Cherokee was built to store the waters of the Holston River. This dam was built in 16 months, a record. Watts Bar Dam was completed early in January, this year, a full 12 months ahead of schedule. The most recent dam authorized is on the French Broad River, about 30 miles from Knoxville. This dam will probably be completed within a period of 10 months, the shortest time for a major dam ever scheduled. Trained crews pass from one great project to another. So rapidly have these dams been built that a current joke in the Tennessee Valley is this: "The French Broad Dam started



WATTS BAR DAM AND STEAM PLANT

—Courtesy TVA

(Continued on page 217)

PROFITS, PROFITS, PROFITS!

PROFITS, PROFITS, PROFITS!

INDUSTRY certainly is making hay while the sun shines. It is as though the hands of the clock had been turned back and the lustrous days of 1929 were here all over again.

The combined net profits for 629 large industrial corporations after the payment of all interest and other fixed charges and taxes (but before the payment of dividends) aggregated in 1941 a total of \$2,181,000,000. This was an increase of 20 per cent over their total \$1,818,000,000 net profit in 1940. The March, 1942, issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin reports net industrial profits by major industrial groups. Oil, machinery and durable goods production all showed magnificent increases in profits during the past year.

RICH HAUL FOR RAILROADS

The Interstate Commerce Commission has recently announced the combined net operating income of 137 Class I railroads for 1941 to be \$999,502,906. Compare this with the \$682,543,218 net of 1941—an increase of \$317,000,000, or 46 per cent. Railroad net income after taxes as reported in the Federal Reserve Bulletin (March, 1942) was \$191,000,000 in 1940 and \$502,000,000 in 1941, over two and one-half times greater than in 1940.

The great increase in 1941 railroad income was attributed to troop movements and freight for the national defense industries. Despite the fact that the recently-awarded increases in railroad wages will add \$315,000,000 annually to railroad pay rolls plus \$75,000,000 in back pay, prospects for 1942 are better for the railroad industry than at any time since 1929, when net income after taxes neared the \$900,000,000 mark. Much of the added pay roll load will be offset by the 10 per cent increase in interstate passenger fares granted by the I. C. C. on February 10, 1942, and the 6 per cent boost in freight rates granted on March 2.

At the present time railroads are hauling 800,000 carloads of freight a week, or more than 100,000 more than at this time last year. By mid-summer the number is expected to reach 900,000 cars weekly, and when wheat begins to move in the fall it may approach 1,000,000.

PRODUCTION PEAKS IN STEEL

The steel industry of this country has a total capacity of about 84,000,000 tons a year. Seven companies own over three-quarters of it. The U. S. Steel Corporation has over one-third of the nation's total capacity. Bethlehem Steel, the second largest, has a little under one-sixth. The third largest, Republic Steel, has less than one-tenth. Jones and Laughlin, National, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, and

While assaults are being made by reactionary business interests on labor's standard of living, profits soar

Inland follow in that order. They are all considerably smaller than Republic.

The American Iron and Steel Institute has recently announced that with the exception of the output of steel rail and certain types of pipe, new production peaks were set in 1941 for practically all major classes of steel products.

The great increase in profits in the steel manufacturing industry came in the latter half of the year 1940. Since then the industry has been operating at nearly full productive capacity and earnings have been more or less stabilized, pending the completion of new productive capacity now under construction or a change in the steel price structure. Nevertheless, the combined net income, after payment of taxes and all other charges, for the seven chief companies, increased from \$222,600,000 in 1940 to \$238,800,000 in 1941, or 7.3 per cent. The 1941 figure is 2.2 times the aggregate \$108,100,000 net earnings of the seven companies for 1939.

Among the smaller and more specialized steel manufacturing companies profits for the year 1941 were also often spectacular.

In the tables below net profits for the past two years are presented for combined industrial groups and for specific steel, railroad, aircraft, oil, rubber, copper, machinery and other representative companies. In all cases the net earnings shown are after allowances have been made for the proper payment of taxes.

NET PROFITS OF LEADING INDUSTRIES

Industrial Group	Millions of Dollars		Net Increase Per cent
	1941	1940	
Total net profits (629 large industrial corporations).....	2,181	1,818	20.0
Iron and steel.....	322	278	15.8
Machinery.....	197	158	24.7
Automobiles and other transportation equipment.....	497	415	19.8
Non-ferrous metals and products.....	155	133	16.6
Other durable goods.....	112	88	27.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	166	148	12.2
Oil production and refining.....	173	112	54.5
Industrial chemicals.....	205	194	5.7
Other non-durable goods.....	192	160	20.0
Miscellaneous services.....	156	132	18.2

RAILROADS

Net Profits

	Net Income 1941	Net Income 1940	Net Increase Per cent
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	\$30,236,581	\$12,745,371	137.2
Atlantic Coast Line.....	11,132,472	1,823,537	510.1
Baltimore & Ohio.....	21,091,883	5,549,497	280.1
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	44,419,162	32,452,209	36.9
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	10,419,142	4,392,864	137.2
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	3,671,698	205,277	1,688.7
Erie R. R. System.....	7,930,528	14,263	55,502.1
Illinois Central.....	10,557,195	1,296,619	714.2
New Orleans & Northeastern.....	1,108,099	311,055	256.2
New York Central.....	26,245,562	11,265,084	133.0
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	12,588,528	3,512,157	258.4
Pennsylvania R. R.....	52,383,958	40,775,830	28.5
Southern Pacific.....	34,573,667	7,146,349	383.8
Southern Railway.....	19,369,894	7,352,072	163.5
Union Pacific.....	28,857,420	19,445,880	48.4

TOOL AND MACHINE PRODUCERS

	Net Profits		
	1941	1940	Increase Per cent
American Machine & Metals Co.	\$735,980	\$106,376	591.9
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.	2,766,602	1,717,602	61.1
Clark Equipment Corp.	2,181,507	1,536,933	41.9
General Machinery Corp.	1,450,334	972,831	49.1
Mesta Machine Corp.	3,607,738	3,083,032	17.0
Monarch Machine Tool Co.	1,500,424	1,183,102	26.8
National Acme Co.	3,145,104	2,199,148	43.0
Sundstrand Machine Tool Co.	1,171,893	953,763	22.9
Worthington Pump & Machinery Co.	2,909,622	2,236,158	30.1

MAJOR STEEL COMPANIES

	Net Profits			Increase	
	1941	1940	1939	Since 1940 Per cent	Since 1939 Per cent
(—) Indicates net decrease					
U. S. Steel	116.0	102.2	41.1	13.5	182.2
Bethlehem Steel	34.5	48.7	24.6	—29.2	40.3
Republic Steel	24.0	21.1	10.7	13.7	124.3
Jones & Laughlin	16.3	10.3	3.2	58.3	409.4
National Steel	17.1	15.1	12.6	13.2	35.7
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	16.1	10.8	5.0	48.3	222.2
Inland Steel	14.8	14.4	10.9	2.8	35.8
Total net profits	\$238.8	\$222.6	\$108.1	7.3	120.9

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

	Net Profits		
	1941	1940	Increase Per cent
(a) Air Associates, Inc.	\$456,555	\$409,265	11.6
(b) Aviation Corp., The	2,454,142	88,350	2,677.7
Bell Aircraft Corp.	1,970,645	284,745	592.1
Bendix Aviation Corp.	13,545,995	9,310,074	45.5
Consolidated Aircraft	8,024,882	1,400,645	—
(b) Douglas Aircraft	18,176,690	10,831,971	67.8
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.	6,608,621	3,165,675	108.8
(d) North American Aviation, Inc.	2,738,543	2,362,798	15.9
(b) Vultee Aircraft, Inc.	3,100,735	374,457	728.1

- (a) Data for years ending September 30, 1940 and 1941.
 (b) Data for years ending November 30, 1940 and 1941.
 (c) Data for 11 months ending November 30, 1941.
 (d) Data for quarter ending December 31, 1940 and 1941.

OIL COMPANIES

	Net Profits		
	1941	1940	Increase Per cent
Atlantic Refining Co.	\$14,348,000*	\$6,217,453	130.8*
Barnsdall Oil Co.	5,026,202	2,193,471	129.1
Columbia Oil and Gasoline	2,091,624	1,411,234	48.2
(a) Consolidated Oil Corp.	3,471,941	2,080,027	66.9
Houston Oil Co.	1,352,886	870,557	55.4
Phillips Petroleum Co.	17,436,977	11,590,317	50.4
Pure Oil Co.	15,285,255	8,718,057	75.3
Quaker State Oil Refining	1,539,127	347,832	342.5
(b) Standard Oil Co. of Calif.	24,613,198	16,730,170	47.1
Standard Oil Co. of Ind.	48,385,967	33,597,342	44.0
Sun Oil Co.	16,532,540	7,969,068	107.5
Texas Co.	51,874,681	31,547,662	64.4

- * Estimate.
 (a) Data for 6 months ending June 30, 1940 and 1941.
 (b) Data for 9 months ending September 30, 1940 and 1941.

MINOR STEEL COMPANIES

	Net Profits		
	1941	1940	Increase Per cent
Continental Steel Corp.	\$1,225,674	\$778,738	57.4
Crucible Steel Co. of America	7,349,480	6,083,257	20.8
General Steel Castings Corp.	3,266,429	1,106,196	195.3
National Malleable and Steel Castings Co.	1,779,740	1,475,956	20.6
Pittsburgh Steel Co.	3,169,597	1,556,000	103.7
Rustless Iron and Steel Corp.	2,334,627	1,275,993	83.0
Sharon Steel Corp.	1,633,364	1,336,822	22.2
Truscon Steel Co.	1,767,731	1,330,389	32.9
Wheeling Steel Corp.	8,506,304	5,685,848	49.6

RUBBER INDUSTRY

	Net Profits		
	1941	1940	Increase Per cent
(a) Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	\$11,262,428	\$8,652,608	30.2
(b) General Tire & Rubber Co.	1,218,569	595,917	104.5
B. F. Goodrich Co.	8,608,324	6,121,357	40.6
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	12,831,397	10,309,788	24.5
U. S. Rubber Co.	13,662,658	11,425,241	19.6

- (a) Data for years ending October 31, 1940 and 1941.
 (b) Data for years ending November 30, 1940 and 1941.

COPPER PRODUCERS

	Net Profits		
	1941	1940	Increase Per cent
American Smelting & Refining Co.	\$15,742,662	\$12,735,204	23.6
(a) Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	43,400,000*	35,052,699	24.0*
Calumet & Heckla Consolidated Copper Co.	1,296,668	713,594	81.7
(a) Consolidated Coppermines Corp.	1,117,000*	812,194	38.0*
Kennecott Copper Corp.	49,251,857	43,837,329	12.4
Magma Copper Co.	1,468,000*	1,132,908	30.0*
(a) Phelps Dodge Corp.	14,450,000*	12,403,980	15.0*

- * Estimate.
 (a) Net income before allowance for depletion.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

	Net Profits		
	1941	1940	Increase Per cent
Alpha Portland Cement Co.	\$1,325,672	\$918,084	44.4
American Airlines, Inc.	2,473,160	1,858,550	33.1
American Express Co.	2,105,106	1,734,657	21.4
American Woolen Co., Inc.	6,943,886	3,154,464	120.1
Baldwin Locomotive Works	3,975,499	1,944,073	104.5
Climax Molybdenum Co.	8,954,104	6,039,373	48.3
(a) International Harvester Corp.	30,634,588	23,161,110	32.3
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.	5,291,373	4,383,176	20.7
New York Shipbuilding Corp.	3,074,533	2,334,261	31.7
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	9,040,148	7,223,034	25.2
Radio Corp. of America	10,192,716	9,113,156	11.8
Remington Arms Co., Inc.	3,058,839	1,945,563	57.2
Savage Arms Co.	3,426,629	1,028,401	233.2
Western Union Telegraph Co.	7,366,240	3,621,581	103.4
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.	23,117,510	18,985,428	21.8

- (a) Data for years ending October 31, 1940 and 1941.

"ARMS FOR VICTORY,"

Brilliant Radio Series

TO tell the amazing story of America's daily developments and to keep the average citizen abreast of important changes in our national life is in part the function of government information services. One of these important services is the Bureau of Information of the Social Security Board. The task of this unit is necessary in large part because it must explain actuarial and technical complexities of the Social Security program to the average citizen. The Bureau of Information of the Social Security Board has employed with good effect the radio for this purpose. Well known and well received throughout the United States were the two series of "Pleasantdale Folks," which dramatized the wholesome effect of pensions and unemployment insurance upon daily lives of very human Americans.

Now comes a new series from the Bureau of Information entitled "Arms for Victory." This undertakes to make Americans aware of the kind of industrial civilization in which they live; the great wealth of natural resources of which they are heirs; something of the history of important industries which now are playing tremendous roles in the war operations of this great nation. This series is staged with exceptional finesse and has as its principal narrator Radcliffe Hall, one of the younger men in radio, who is making a name for himself.

PREHISTORIC SCENE

Here is part of the script from one of these series dealing with oil.

(Sound: Jungle sounds, raucous cries,

New release of Social Security Board makes industrial history as vivid as daily experiences

whining wind, oozing mud, occasional water splash.)

NARRATOR: (over) Listen! . . . The world, millions of years ago. . . Nothing but sea, marsh, and dark, damp jungle. Oceans filled with strange, living shapes. Creatures crawl slowly out of the slime and ooze. Snakes wind 'round the limbs of tropical trees. Mammoth monsters stalk their prey—dinosaurs with great bodies, small heads and glittering, deadly eyes. The world is young. . . Then—(Sound: Rumbling as of earthquake) the earth's pent-up forces break through its cooling crust.

(Sound: Explosion. All previous sounds out.)

Music: Come out of sound with creation theme.

The face of the earth is changed; continents are formed, mountains rise from the waters; jungles sink below the rock and sea.

Music: Up to quick finish on minor chord.

(Pause—dead air.)

Music: Slow, quiet music, starting with narrator:

For millions of years, the jungles which were teeming with primordial life lie buried far beneath the surface of the earth, pressed by the rock and stone.

Hydrogen and carbon are brought together. There is heat—great heat and great pressure—for no man knows how many ages. Slowly the elements are joined. Slowly great reservoirs of oil are formed.

Music: Up to tacet, then segue to lively music; establish, then fade and trail out under narrator:

The year is now 1753. The place, a small settlement in the western part of the colony of Pennsylvania.

INQUISITIVE YOUNG MAN

MAN (age 60): (Fade on.) Good evening, young man.

WASHINGTON (young): Good evening, sir. My name is Washington.

MAN: Oh, yes! You're the young man from Virginia who is doing some survey work around here.

WASHINGTON: That is correct, sir.

MAN: What did you say your name is?

WASHINGTON: Washington. George Washington.

MAN: Oh, yes. Well, what can I do for you, Mr. Washington?

WASHINGTON: Satisfy a curiosity of mine, perhaps, sir. I was crossing a creek and noticed something floating on it—a thin film, iridescent, like oil. I traced it to a spring, and out of this was bubbling both water and this strange oil. And it burned! I set it afire with my tinder box! Could you tell me what it is, sir?

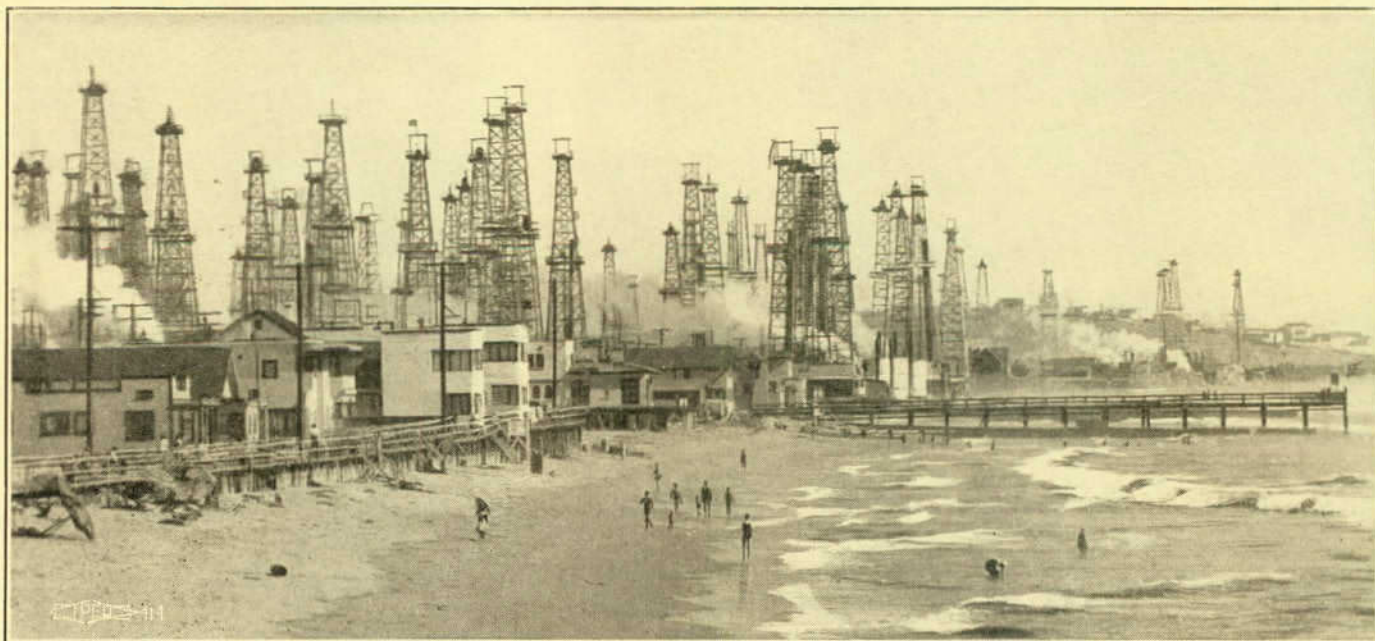
MAN: No-o-o. I don't remember ever having seen anything of the sort. Coming out of the spring, you say?

WASHINGTON: Yes, sir.

MAN: No-o. I don't think I could tell you what it is. The Indians around here might be able to, however. They know a lot about this country that we white men haven't learned. (Fading.) I suggest you ask them. . . Indians have a way of knowing. . .

(Short pause.)

(Continued on page 217)



PETROLEUM IS BASIC TO PEACETIME AND WARTIME OPERATIONS.

SAFETY RULES *Are* *Brought Up to Date*

By A. B. CAMPBELL¹, Secretary, ASA Committee on National Electrical Safety Code

WITH the recent completion of Part 2 of the National Electrical Safety Code, the fifth edition of the code, started in 1937, has been completed. The code outlines safety rules for the construction, maintenance, and operation of systems supplying electrical energy for light, heat, and power, as well as for communication and signal systems and radio installations. Former editions have been widely used as a guide to safe practices and have been accepted in whole or in part by many state regulatory authorities and by some municipalities.

In the fifth edition of the code, five parts have been approved by the American Standards Association:

Part 1. Safety Rules for the Installation and Maintenance of Electrical Supply Stations (C2.1-1941).

Approved as an American Standard May 8, 1941, and published by the National Bureau of Standards as Handbook H31.

Part 2. Safety Rules for the Installation and Maintenance of Electric Supply and Communication Lines (C2.2-1941).

Approved as American Standard August 27, 1941, and published as National Bureau of Standards Handbook H32.

Part 3. Safety Rules for the Installation and Maintenance of Electric Utilization Equipment (C2.3-1941).

Approved as American Standard May 8, 1941, and published as National Bureau of Standards Handbook H33.

Part 4. Safety Rules for the Operation of Electric Equipment and Lines (C2.4-1939).

Approved as American Standard August 10, 1939, and published as National Bureau of Standards Handbook H34.

Part 5. Safety Rules for Radio Installations (C2.5-1940).

Approved as American Standard May 29, 1940, and published as National Bureau of Standards Handbook H35.

NEW RULES IN MAKING

A sixth part, Safety Rules for Electric Fences, is to be put into its final form by a separate sectional committee. It is expected that the text of Part 6, as approved by the sectional committee and

Fifth edition of National Electrical Safety Code is given approval by American Standards Association

published by the National Bureau of Standards as Handbook H36, will be included in the fifth edition of the code as information. This will be done with the understanding that eventually it will be superseded by a new code developed by the new sectional committee C69 now being organized under the sponsorship of the National Bureau of Standards to deal specifically with this subject.

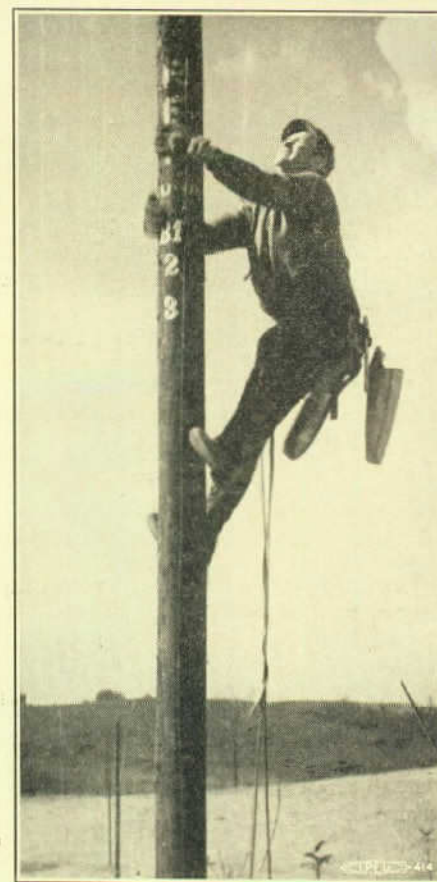
In the fourth edition of the code there had been two separate sections in addition to the five parts. These were Section 1, including Definitions of Special Terms, and Section 9, Rules Covering Methods of Protective Grounding. In the new edition, the former Section 1 on Definitions is published in full in Part 2, but appropriate definitions are included in each part. The former Section 9 appears completely in Parts 1, 2, and 3—Handbooks H31, H32, and H33.

Section 1, as it appears in the fifth edition, contains eighteen new definitions. In so far as possible, all new definitions were made to agree with those in the new American Standard Definitions of Electrical Terms (C42-1941). A number of the new definitions, however, were made necessary due to changes in some of the rules in Part 2 and to the addition of the proposed new Part 6 on electric fences, which required definitions of terms that have not been defined previously.

CODE PERIODICALLY REVISED

The most extensive changes made in Section 9, which now appears in full as Section 9 of Parts 1, 2, and 3, were made to remove conflicts on grounding methods between these rules and those in the National Electrical Code. Since the fourth edition of the National Electrical Safety Code was completed in 1926 there have been several revisions of the National Electrical Code and as a result a few conflicting rules covering methods of protective grounding existed between these two codes.

One point sometimes overlooked is that Section 9 does not contain rules which specify where grounding must be done. The rules in this section, on the other hand, specify how grounding shall be



—Courtesy "Power and the Land"

MANY A SLIP IN A 50 FOOT TRIP

done in situations where other parts of the code require grounding.

To those who have not had occasion to deal with or use the code in its previous editions the relation of Section 1 and Section 9 to other parts may not be clear. To help clarify this, it may be explained that these two sections contain material frequently referred to and used in other parts of the code. They might have been designated in the new edition as separate parts, or they might have been included as appendices. That they were not so treated is due to the fact that the present designation (Section 1 and Section 9) had been adopted in the earlier editions of the NESC. To change this designation would have caused confusion on the part of those who have been familiar with many of the NESC rules by the numbers which have always been related to the number of the part of the code in which the rules were contained.

Section 1 on Definitions and Section 9 on Grounding are both very important and their contents should be familiar to all who have occasion to use or administer the National Electrical Safety Code.

Part 1—Safety Rules for the Installation and Maintenance of Electrical Supply Stations

This contains rules which apply to the electric supply equipment of indoor and outdoor stations or substations. Provided the equipment is in separate rooms or enclosures, under control of properly quali-

(Continued on page 218)

¹ Edison Electric Institute, New York.

New Director of U. S. EMPLOYMENT Service

"YOUNG man—who is not in a hurry but who is going places." This remark was made by a labor leader in Washington recently about the new director of the U. S. Employment Service, John J. Corson. Young men are usually in a hurry and so they fumble chances. John Corson acts with decisiveness and calm in the midst of turbulence and always perfects his game while he is playing it. Incidentally, he occupies, from a point of view of labor, as important position as there is in the government, the head of the U. S. Employment Service.

Until there is an over-all committee to control labor supply, John Corson may be regarded as the chief figure in the field of labor supply in the United States. He heads a chain of 1,500 local employment offices, and it is his job to man the jobs that are now so essential to furthering war production.

Since January 1, the Employment Service is a national service created such by a Presidential order. One of the first official acts of the new director was to re-confirm the famous 2110-12 orders of the Social Security Board which determine relationships with labor unions. For the first time, a new concept governs the policies of recruitment and placement of workers, namely, that the U. S. Employment Service exists to serve a whole community and

John J. Corson, young administrator, has great responsibility to supply men to war jobs

not merely employers or workers or any other section of the community. In this concept a labor union is rightfully conceived as a placement service in its own right.

VARIED EXPERIENCE

John Corson is of the State of Virginia and, for those who are interested, he has the right of writing three academic degrees after his name. He has done active research work, has been on the faculty of the University of Virginia, and he has done newspaper work prior to his entering federal service.

He was state director of NRA in Virginia and one-time assistant director of the National Youth Administration; he was known in Washington as the youngest head of the biggest insurance company in the world when he headed the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance. He left that position to become the director of the U. S. Employment Service. He is only 37 years old.



JOHN J. CORSON, DIRECTOR, U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

What kind of a job he has before him may be indicated by the fact that if the United States fulfills the 1942 production goals, about 17½ million men and women must be at work in the war industries by January 1, 1943. As compared with the number so employed this year this presents an increase of 10½ million workers. About 7½ million of these needed possibly can be found in civilian industries, but somewhere trained, skilled, competent workmen, between two or three million, must be re-discovered and re-absorbed in the war effort.

UTILIZE SKILL TO UTMOST

Recently he made a statement:

"If the scarcity of skilled workers is as critical as I describe it, we must utilize each worker to the greatest advantage. This means, in simple terms, that we cannot afford to have skilled machinists, tool makers, and their like drafted for the armed forces when they are essential to the industry that will equip the armed forces. The machinery by which we select those who will enter the armed forces must be used to insure that we do not select those skilled workers who can serve their country best in a plant or factory. This is more than a mechanistic problem. Such action must be founded on a full public understanding of the necessity of these workers to war production.

"This understanding of the high value of skill must pervade the worker and his employer. Most employers are learning this lesson rapidly as the supply of skilled workers proves inadequate to fill expanding needs. But there are still too many instances of skilled machinists, for example, being used not only for setting up the job and supervising but for all routine operations. In one recent case a local employment office tried to arrange for a loan of toolmakers to an aircraft plant which had to be tooled up for the mass production of fighting planes. Some toolmakers were located in another plant. Their supervisor reported that his shop was fairly well caught up in its work and they could be temporarily released. However, the president of the company flatly refused to make the loan, stating that he was going to use these toolmakers on 'lathes, grinders, and milling machines.' Can we afford such waste of highly skilled labor on jobs below their abilities if it impedes the production of fighter planes?"

SCIENTIFIC USE OF MANPOWER

"If the answer to this question is NO, then each employer must be expected to utilize each skilled worker at his maximum skill and to use only as many as are needed on this basis. This involves, of course, the supplementing of these workers by others of lesser skill who can be developed by specialized training in the plants and on the machines which are actually used for the job. It involves, too, the coupling of such training with prompt and effective upgrading of workers to their maximum capacity."

Those who believe that the stirring tasks of the coming years must be han-

(Continued on page 206)

Steady Purchase of DEFENSE BONDS *Advocated*

THE regular quarterly meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, Room 613, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on March 4, 1942.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman C. M. Paulsen, at 9:30 a. m. Members present: C. M. Paulsen, D. W. Tracy, William G. Shord, J. L. McBride, F. L. Kelley, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., C. F. Preller, D. A. Manning, Charles Foehn.

The chairman appointed D. A. Manning as secretary of the council.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and it was moved and seconded that they be approved. Motion carried.

The chairman appointed J. L. McBride and D. W. Tracy as auditing committee, to go over the audits of the I. B. E. W. and E. W. B. A., as made by W. B. Whitlock, the auditor employed by the executive council, and to report back after their examination of the audits.

The following applications for pension were examined and all records checked: (Complete list appears at end of these minutes.) It was moved and seconded, that as the above applicants were found to have the proper qualifications as to age and continuous standing, and their applications were made in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, their applications be approved and the members placed on pension when they have filled out and filed with the I. O. the special withdrawal card to be sent them by the international secretary. Motion carried.

PENSIONS DISAPPROVED

The following applications were examined and all records checked:

- I. O. Boldman, John
- I. O. Buckley, John J.
- I. O. Everwine, Charles L.
- I. O. Miller, Henry E.
- L. U. No.
 - 3 Chevalier, A. D.
 - 3 Reed, George W.
 - 46 Knapp, Charles H.
 - 46 Van Inwegen, Sr., L.
 - 46 Winn, Sperry H.
 - 48 Arnold, Daniel C.
 - 81 Brace, Esau

It was found that these applicants, when they made out their application, either did not have the standing or the age required by the constitution, or their applications were not made out in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. It was therefore moved and seconded, that on account of the irregularities the pension be denied, as their applications did not comply with the provisions of the constitution. Motion carried.

International Executive Council, at regular session, hears Treasury repre- sentatives. Long list of pen- sions voted

The applications of Edward Nothnagle, Charles F. Oliver and Edward F. Kloter, for consideration under Article III, Section 11, of the constitution, were considered, and as they were in accordance with the provisions of the constitution it was moved and seconded that their applications be approved. Motion carried.

The appeal of W. J. Edelmann vs. Local Union No. 397, was considered, all the papers in the case were carefully gone over and it was moved and seconded that the decision of Vice President Kloter and President Brown be sustained. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded that the international president make a study of the feasibility of sending a representative to investigate conditions of employment of electrical workers in the Canal Zone. Motion carried.

The international secretary placed before the council the situation existing in Local Union No. B-1270, and his action on the question of their per capita tax. It was moved and seconded that the action of the secretary be approved. Motion carried.

BOND SAVING PLAN

There appeared before the executive council Gilbert E. Hyatt and William E. Dorvell, representing the U. S. Treasury Department, with reference to the purchasing of Defense Savings Bonds during this national emergency. They requested, in behalf of the government, that our members be advised of the necessity of all citizens buying as many bonds as possible, and that we explain to our members that the steady purchase of bonds, rather than their spasmodic buying, is a great deal more beneficial as it keeps money coming in to the government in a steady stream for carrying on the defense of the country, and obviates the necessity of excessive borrowing by the government. They suggested an understanding between the local unions and their employers whereby the employer would make deductions from their pay on each pay period and turn over to the workers the bonds purchased in their behalf under this arrangement. They suggested that this be done on a voluntary basis, as that is the American way, and stated that unless it is done in volume by the workers there will be no way of forestalling a constant demand to Congress that such a



CHARLES M. PAULSEN

plan be enforced through a law enacted to provide for it. After their retiring, and a general discussion of the matter, it was moved and seconded that it is the council's opinion that members, through their local unions, should consider the proposition, and wherever possible agree with the employer that deductions be made each pay day for the purchase of Defense Bonds for the individuals from whose pay the deductions are made. The council desires to warn members that in arriving at the amount of a deduction they should agree on a deduction that they will be able to continue, and not through overzealousness agree on a deduction that they cannot carry, because if they have a deduction, and then they have excess funds at the end of a month, or in two or three months, they can then go to their bank and buy additional Defense Bonds for which they would pay outright at the time of making the application. Motion carried.

The international president advised the council on the difficulty existing between the Brotherhood and the Teamsters' International Union; that conferences have been held at various times; and that finally an agreement in the controversy has been negotiated; and he presented the following agreement:

"AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

"It is hereby agreed that the operators of vehicles delivering electrical material come under the jurisdiction of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS.

"It is further agreed that the operators of vehicles used for electrical construc-

(Continued on page 214)

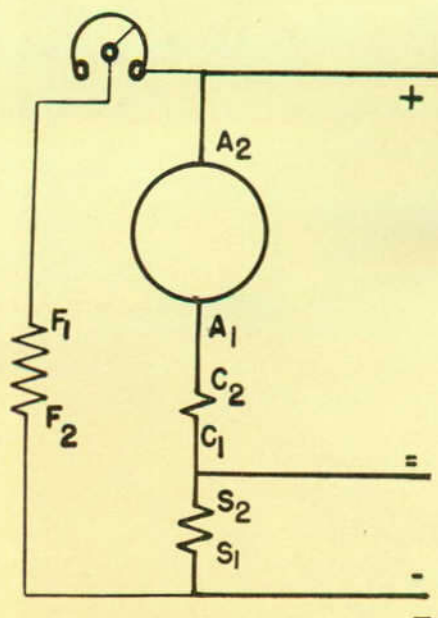


Fig. 2_a—Generator connections for standard or clockwise rotation.

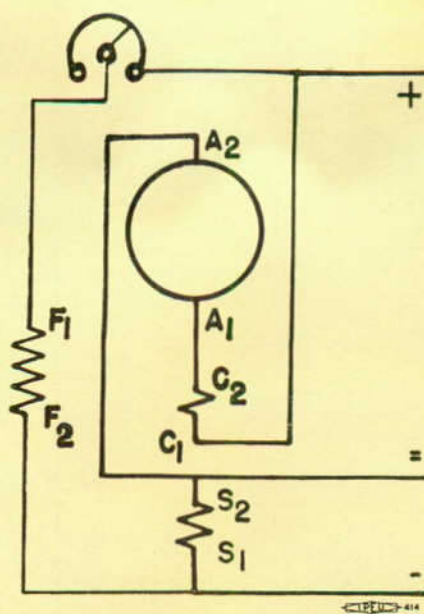


Fig. 2_b—Generator connections for reverse or counter-clockwise rotation.

CLOCKWISE MOVEMENTS

of A. C. and D. C. Motors

By PHILIP GREEN, Panama Canal, Apprentice Coordinator

Philip Green, member of the I. B. E. W., an electrical engineer, is charged with the responsibility of teaching men in the electrical art. He has been successful in a government agency where skill is essential to national defense. This is the second of several articles.

IF a compound generator is properly connected to run in the standard or clockwise direction as a cumulatively compounded machine, the current will then circulate through all of the windings in a direction from the terminals marked with a subscript 1 to the terminals marked with a subscript 2, or it will circulate through all of the windings in a direction from the terminals marked with a subscript 2 to the terminals marked with a subscript 1. As in the case of the d. c. motor, it is only the relative direction of the current that is important as far as the operation of the machine is concerned. Figure 2_a will then indicate the proper connections for such a generator. If it is desired to have the machine operate in the reverse direction, it is only necessary to change the connections so as to reverse the flow of current through the armature and interpoles as indicated by Figure 2_b.

MOTOR-GENERATOR CONNECTIONS

Since the standard direction of rotation of a d. c. motor is the counter-clock-

wise direction while the standard direction of rotation of a d. c. generator is the clockwise direction, a direct-coupled motor generator set consisting of a d. c. motor and a d. c. generator can have both machines operating in the standard direction of rotation without changes in the standard connections. Likewise a d. c. motor can be direct coupled to an a. c. generator and each machine can be operated in the standard direction of rotation without changes from the standard connections. On the other hand, when an a. c. motor is used to drive a d. c. generator, one of the machines must be connected to operate with a direction of rotation reversed from standard. Since it is ordinarily easier to reverse the direction of an a. c. motor than that of a d. c. generator, such sets are ordinarily operated with the d. c. generator rotating in the standard direction and the a. c. motor reversed. Likewise, when an a. c. motor is used to drive an a. c. generator, one of the machines must be connected for rotation in the counter-clockwise direction which is the reverse from the standard direction of rotation for a. c. generators and motors.

wise direction while the standard direction of rotation of a d. c. generator is the clockwise direction, a direct-coupled motor generator set consisting of a d. c. motor and a d. c. generator can have both machines operating in the standard direction of rotation without changes in the standard connections. Likewise a d. c. motor can be direct coupled to an a. c. generator and each machine can be operated in the standard direction of rotation without changes from the standard connections. On the other hand, when an a. c. motor is used to drive a d. c. generator, one of the machines must be connected to operate with a direction of rotation reversed from standard. Since it is ordinarily easier to reverse the direction of an a. c. motor than that of a d. c. generator, such sets are ordinarily operated with the d. c. generator rotating in the standard direction and the a. c. motor reversed. Likewise, when an a. c. motor is used to drive an a. c. generator, one of the machines must be connected for rotation in the counter-clockwise direction which is the reverse from the standard direction of rotation for a. c. generators and motors.

TRANSFORMER WINDINGS

The winding to which a terminal of a transformer is connected is designated by the capital letter of the terminal marking. The capital letters H, X, and Y, are used to designate respectively the high voltage, low voltage, and the tertiary windings.

In the case of single phase transformers the subscript numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., indicate the relative position on the winding to which the terminal is connected. The lowest and highest numbers are used to indicate the extremities of the winding, and the intermediate numbers indicate taps connected along the winding in order of their numbers. The subscript numbers of the taps on the different windings are arranged in such order that the higher numbered taps on each winding are all at a positive potential with respect to the lower numbered taps on the corresponding winding at the same instant. Thus if the terminal H₁ on the high voltage winding is connected to X₁ on the low voltage winding, the voltage between H₂ and X₂ will be less than the voltage between H₁ and H₂ by an amount equal to the voltage between X₁ and X₂. If the winding of a single phase transformer is divided into two or more sections in order to make possible alternative series or parallel connections, the subscript numbers used on the terminals of each section should be consecutive and in accordance with the plan outlined above and illustrated by the drawing in Figure 3.

Since the terminal markings H and X used to indicate the high and low voltage terminals of a transformer would have no significance if applied to the terminal of an auto-transformer, a different system from that used with transformers must be used to designate the terminals of an auto-transformer. One end of an auto-transformer winding is marked 0 (zero), and the opposite end is marked 100. The taps along the coil are marked with numbers between 0 and 100 which indicate the percentage of the winding between the tap and the zero end of the coil. Thus, for example, a 25 per cent tap will have 25 per cent of the turns in the auto-transformer winding between it and the 0 end of the coil and 75 per cent of the

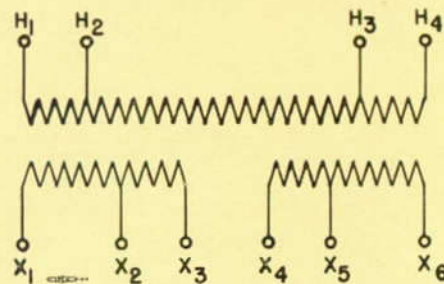


Fig. 3—Transformer terminal markings.

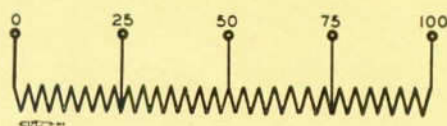


Fig. 4—Transformer terminal markings.

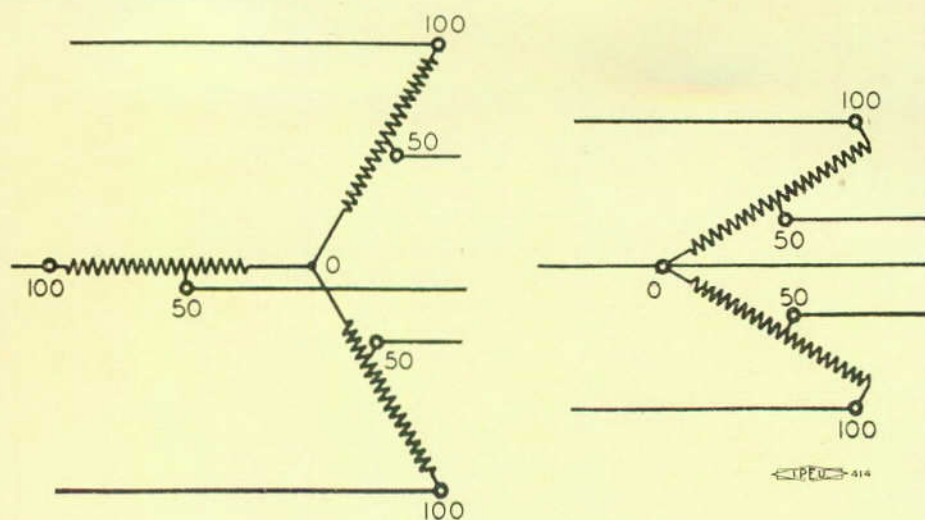


Fig. 5—Three-phase auto-transformer markings.

turns between it and the 100 per cent end of the coil. This system of marking is illustrated by the drawing in Figure 4.

The same system is used for three-phase auto-transformers as is used for single phase auto-transformers except that the 0 (zero) marking indicates the end of the coil towards the neutral of a Y connection on the point of an open delta connection as shown by Figure 5.

VOLTAGE DESIGNATIONS

In the case of a polyphase transformer those terminals at the extreme end of each phase winding are designated by the subscript numbers 1, 2, 3, etc. Thus the markings H_1 , H_2 , H_3 , and X_1 , X_2 , X_3 designate respectively the maximum voltage taps on the high and low voltage windings of the transformer. The subscript numbers are so placed that if the voltages at the terminals of the high voltage winding occur in the time sequence H_1 , H_2 , H_3 , etc., the voltages at the terminals of the low voltage windings will be in the time sequence X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , etc. This does not necessarily mean that the voltages at the correspondingly-numbered terminals on the different windings will occur at the same instant.

To show the phase displacement between the terminal voltages of the different windings of a three-phase transformer, the terminal markings should be supplemented by a diagram such as reproduced in Figure 6 from NEMA publication "Transformer Standards." In these diagrams the phase angle displacement between the terminal voltages of correspondingly numbered high and low voltage windings is indicated by the angle between the vectors from the terminals H_1 and X_1 to the neutrals of their respective windings. (See page 215.)

When there is more than one external connection to each phase winding of a transformer, the additional taps are designated by the appropriate capital letter and a subscript number equal to the number used to designate the beginning of the phase plus some multiple of the number of phases. Thus in the case of a three-phase transformer the terminals to the windings of phase 1 will be marked with

the subscript numbers 1, 4, 7, 10, etc.; the terminals to the windings of phase 2 will be marked with the subscript numbers 2, 5, 8, 11, etc.; and the terminals to the windings of phase 3 will be marked with the subscript numbers 3, 6, 9, 12, etc. The beginnings of phases 1 and 2 of a two-phase winding should be designated by the subscript numbers 1 and 2, respectively. Any additional terminals connected to taps on the phase winding 1 should be numbered 3, 5, 7, etc., while any additional terminals connected to taps on phase 2 should be numbered 4, 6, 8, 10, etc. In all cases these numbers should be used in the order of the location of the connection along the winding.

If a phase winding of a polyphase transformer is divided into two or more sections in order to make possible alternative series or parallel connections, the

(Continued on page 215)

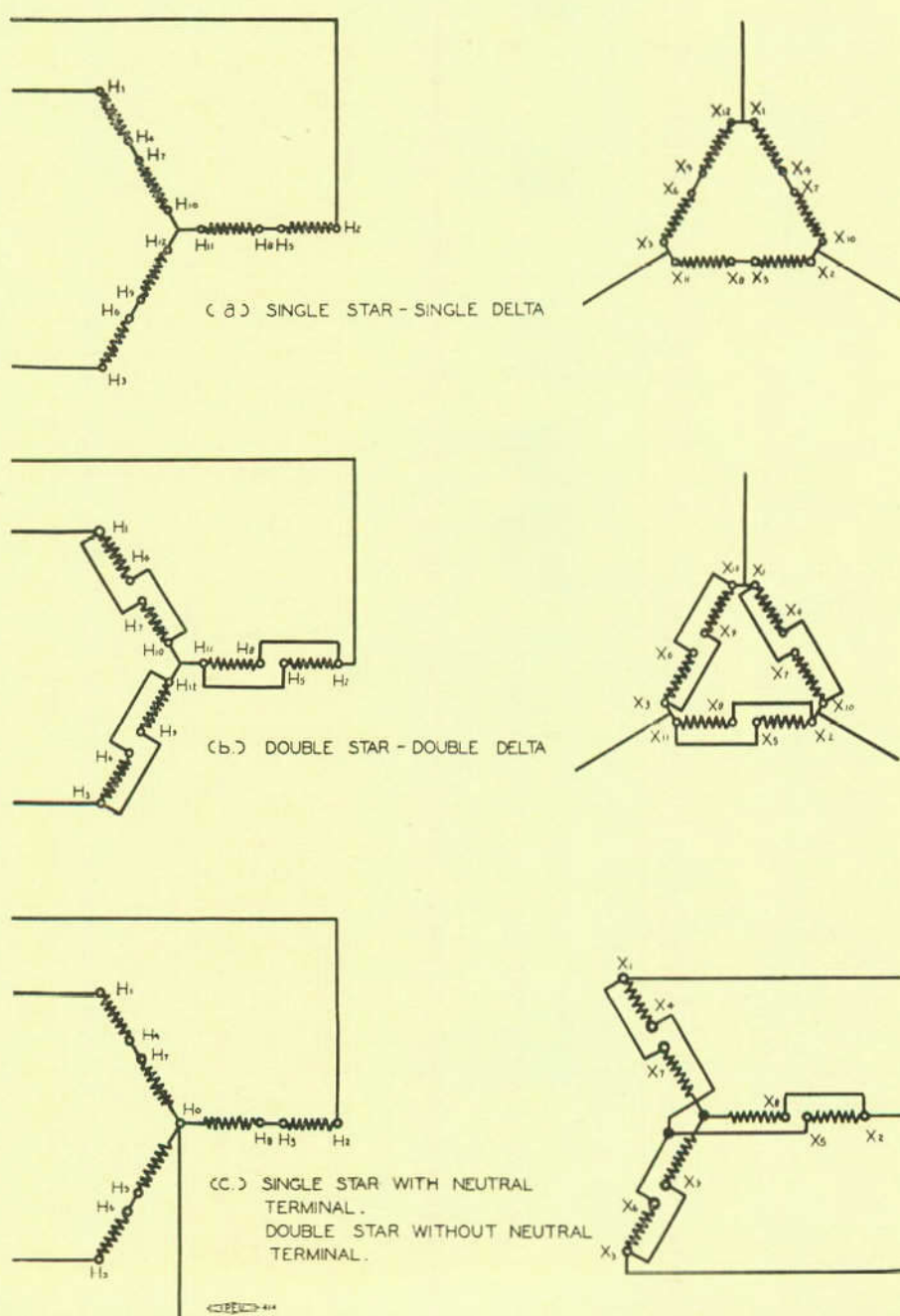
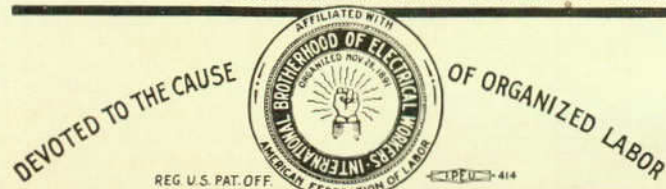


Fig. 8—Double voltage transformer connection.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XLI

Washington, D. C., April, 1942

No. 4

Labor-Management Opportunity The labor leader leaned across the desk and spoke vehemently: "I tell you that here is the greatest opportunity that labor and management have ever had to do a job for themselves and for democracy. I mean orderly cooperation between labor and management to set up the right employment conditions and the right representative conditions in each industry."

He was speaking to a representative of management who has written widely on management problems. This labor leader went on to state that such cooperation between labor and management is essential to implement collective bargaining and is necessary if we avoid the further use of government power in industry.

The line of argument of the labor leader is this: Employers take the position that government is encroaching on business. They take this position and make the blunder of seeking to fight government and to wrest the control of government from the hands of men who believe in doing a social job. Such conflict is time-consuming and costly. If employers would cooperate with unions to set up self-government within the industry, there would be no excuse for further encroachments of government on business. This is an exceedingly logical and social point of view. It is the greatest opportunity that labor and management have ever had in these United States.

Open Shop Blitzkrieg While a great opportunity presents itself to labor and management for cooperation, while labor has been engaged in building tanks, airplanes and ordnances, while everybody has been bending every effort to win the war, certain open-shop sections of American industry, through trade associations and chambers of commerce, organized a sneak blitzkrieg and unwound it recently against labor and government. Thus has been created the most grave situation that has faced this country in the last 30 years. The sneak attack was artfully contrived. Every effort was made to give it the appearance of rising from the grass roots. It began in Oklahoma and Texas, and it did not begin spontaneously but was induced by a postcard chain of invitations to middle-

class people sent out by trade associations and chambers of commerce, and fanned into flame by incendiary newspapers. Telegrams were sent to Congress, and immediately the age-old labor-hating representatives in Congress seized upon the hypocritical petitions to launch a forthright attack in Congress on labor unions. The newspapers and the columnists stood by jeering labor and encouraging the Congressmen. The result is a division of our people.

A striking parallel between this country and France before its downfall is apparent. The rise of the fascists in France was inaugurated by an attack on the 40-hour week. In this country this attack on the 40-hour week was made when labor was working longer hours and when labor had given assurance to the President of the United States it would extend hours to that point that he and technicians of the government thought was needed. The old open-shop blitzkrieg is nothing but an effort under the guise of patriotism to try to repeal the social legislation that has been in effect in this country for the last 10 years. It will not succeed.

Our "Free" Press The state of the American press is lower today than it ever has been in its history.

Shielding its mercenary aims behind the principle of free speech and free press, it has pursued its narrowly-conceived campaign of protection of reactionary business interests while pretending to support the war. The press, almost without exception, in the United States takes the position that it has the right of criticism and then it interprets the right of criticism as the right to conspire and destroy. It has been an integral part of the open shop blitzkrieg in the United States. It has distorted, repressed, and actually falsified the news.

In one instance the press reported that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was paying a pension of \$5.00 a month, when in actuality the Brotherhood has been paying \$42.00 a month to its pensioners since the inception of the pension system. Of course, this falsehood is deliberately disseminated in order to create the impression that the union is profiteering.

The press is not free. It recognizes no social obligations. It is the voice of either private families, powerful advertisers or capitalistic cliques. It represents in no way the aspirations of the people.

Political Colonels and Commanders The heart of the United States Army and Navy is sound. It is made up of competent, patriotic citizens, or professional soldiers who love their country and wish to protect it in its crisis, but there are a good many Army colonels and naval commanders in Washington who do not fall into this category. These are principally business men who hold commissions in the Reserve Corps, who have donned uniforms, come back into service and still represent their business organizations. They are great flag wavers. They parade their uni-

forms and they attack labor and its standards with extreme zeal, without consideration as to whether their program aids the war effort or advances the weal of the nation. These political colonels and commanders are merely business men in disguise who in no way advance the armed efforts.

Wise Employer In the hurlyburly of the present hour when confusion reigns and false ideas are rampant, it is interesting to note the statement of one of America's leading business men, John Cyrus Distler, president of Riggs Distler & Company, Inc., Baltimore, Md. Mr. Distler is one of the great builders of this nation, having performed the electrical construction on the huge Glenn L. Martin plane plant. He handled many jobs for the du Pont Company, the General Motors Corporation, the Fisher Body Company and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Recently he was asked by a writer in "Gardens, Houses and People" how he coped with labor problems. This was his answer: "I never had much coping to do. If one finds delight in understanding the interests, quests for approbation, comfort and well being of others, they, in turn, will reciprocate in kind. During the 31 years of my direct business experience none of our operations has been stopped by a strike. We have never employed mechanics other than those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; the divisions with which we have dealt have always been captained by men whose Americanism has been an honor to our country. Furthermore, my company has never appeared in court either as plaintiff or defendant. This has been possible through securing good clients and customers, and altogether it resolves itself to problems in administration and human relations."

Terrible Thurman Thurman Arnold, former mayor of Laramie, once again reveals the abject depths of professional bathos to which he has repeatedly fallen. Once again he reveals the narrowly personal concept of conduct of economic groups and his penchant for trying cases in newspapers like a cheap criminal lawyer. He joined the pack of labor baiters last month and uttered a colossal fabrication to the effect that labor unions have attacked little business and made it impossible for little business to flourish. We do not know what Mr. Arnold considers little business, but in our own industry and in other industries the contractor is considered little business rather than big business when compared with the gigantic corporations which have grown up in this country. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers certainly has encouraged the continued existence of contractors and is now being sued by the same Thurman Arnold for alleged collusion with these contractors which the union has been trying to help. From the public rostrum Mr. Arnold cries that the union is breaking the little business man. In the court room

Thurman Arnold declares that the union is in collusion with the little business man.

To the credit of the Department of Justice, the Attorney General repudiated Mr. Arnold's public statement, but the mystery still remains: Where did Mr. Arnold come from, why is he in the government at all, and what is his function?

Who Is the Public? There are now 10,000,000 unionists in the United States. If one allows three to every one of the families of these unionists, the union public numbers about 30,000,000 people, a little less than one-fourth of the entire population. So when windy orators arise in congressional halls and claim a demand for the repeal of labor legislation comes from the public, any rational person can see at once that if the demand is spontaneous, it comes from a selected list of people inspired by the enemies of labor, because out of every four spontaneous letters which ordinarily go to Congress at least one would have to come from labor unionists.

Army and Factory The United States Army acts with good sense and intelligence in holding a series of rallies in war plants, in sending Lt. Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh, aid to the Under Secretary of War, to speak to the workers. Such a rally was held recently at the important Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, where more than 1,800 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were addressed by Colonel Ginsburgh. Colonel Ginsburgh strikes the keynote of the hour by declaring that the Army and the factory are a team. "We in the Army are soldiers on the firing line. You in the Crosley Corporation are soldiers on the production line. Together we make up a team—a team in which we are entirely dependent upon each other. If you fail us, we become an army without arms. If we fail you, you become workers in chains."

H. Latimer, president of Local Union No. 1061, I. B. E. W., helped to organize the meeting and contributed materially to its success.

First Things In this hour of swift change, and of stupendous battle, it is well for labor to remember one principle upon which this nation is founded. That is, even in wartime, the Army and Navy are not supreme but are instrumentalities of the civilian government. This means that the Army and Navy have no power to make laws, or to change laws, and it means that the elected President of the nation, the people's representative, is commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy.

The Constitution of the United States declares: "The President shall be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States."



Woman's Work

EPU-414



FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM IN AMERICA

By A WORKER'S WIFE

A GROUP of Congressmen have launched an attack against labor standards that is as dastardly as the Japs' Pearl Harbor blitz. With the aid of newspapers and radio commentators it is made to appear that workers as a class are raking huge profits out of war production.

During the latter months of 1941 legislation was under discussion to impose controls on prices, wages and profits in order that inflation might be held down. If such could be devised in ideal form it would assure farmers, corporations, wage and salary workers that all were contributing equally to the sacrifices of war, and no person or class was able to cut a bigger slice for itself than the others. But this just didn't happen.

Now we have the old gang of labor-baiters trying, apparently, to make wage-earners shoulder the major part of the load. Shallow-thinking people are urged to join the yapping chorus, which makes up in noise for what it lacks in intelligence. The drive on labor standards is bad enough in itself. The legislation in question was passed after many years of effort, to benefit not union labor, not organized labor which is able to negotiate and set its own standards by agreement, but the low-paid, unorganized, unprotected worker; to spread the employment which had been reduced by machine production; and to assure a wage which would meet the cost of living. If this is stupidly wiped out it will be a social loss, a premonition of huge unemployment and economic collapse after war production ends—and a step toward fascism.

We are fighting against fascism. We don't want to lose the war before we win it.

But this drive has more sinister implications. Disruption of standards which have taken so long to create is sure to result in labor unrest. This will not be stirred up by the leaders of organized labor. They have too keen a realization of what is at stake in this war. It will rise out of the natural resentment of individual workers, faced with another cut in the family budget, already battered by rising prices and taxes. Tom Smith will say, "We're doing our best, my wife and I, but we can't get by." Then what?

Enthusiasm, which is a great human factor in increasing production, will diminish.

Tom Smith and his fellow workers will agitate for increases in the hourly rate.

Or Tom Smith as an individual will move around, seeking a job elsewhere at a higher rate of pay.

Is this going to lower cost of production? NO! Is it going to lower production itself? YES! And nothing anybody in Washington can say will change that.

And this may be the way to lose the war and never win it.

Production is the battle right now. Donald M. Nelson cut the crippling red tape of government competitive bidding. The War Production Board now negotiates for what it buys. Sometimes—not necessarily—the price is higher. But time is saved. Time is more important than money right now.

There is a carefully-fomented misconception that the 40-hour standard prevents workers from working more than 40 hours. This is not true. It simply specifies the payment of overtime rates for all time worked over 40 hours. Many contracts have already been made between government and corporations in which price is based on the payment of overtime rates to whatever extent seems most useful to production. To abolish overtime would simply hand corporations an extra profit, only part of which would return to the government through taxes.

And it isn't necessary. It isn't desirable. If anything of the sort were desirable it could be negotiated by the War Production Board with the representatives of labor and industry. How does the War Production Board feel about that?

The drive against labor standards is helping Hitler. This is the statement by Donald M. Nelson, no less, who warned Congress against legislation restricting labor. He characterized attacks on labor as "fiendish" and charged that the purpose is "to lead the American people into the same pitfalls Hitler prepared for the people of France which led to the downfall of the country." Speeches of anti-labor Congressmen are transmitted to

Germany, he said, and are broadcast by the nazis to all the countries of Europe to encourage the Germans and to discourage the conquered nations.

He emphatically repudiated charges that war production is lagging because of strikes. Production, in fact, is showing a phenomenal increase.

Another high official, L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the wage and hour division of the U. S. Department of Labor, declared that nazi propaganda was behind the drive. (And we do know that this labor-baiting, obstructionist, isolationist crew have showed their nazi sympathies in various ways.) Speaking before the National Consumers League, he said,

"I don't want to sound too sensational, but we know our enemies abroad are skillful and ingenious in propaganda and they know their men. They know our weaknesses and know the technique of dividing us."

"The nazi propaganda machine is behind this whole movement to do away with wage and hour standards, although I cannot cite chapter and verse, and the newspapers have been taken in."

The relation between wages and prices was built upon time and a half overtime, Mr. Walling argued, and the elimination of extra overtime pay would be in effect a general wage cut.

"We might as well admit that labor is not going to take what amounts to a wage cut," he declared. "I believe the reason the big-league employers are not pushing to kill the overtime pay scale is that they know it would produce a great surge by labor to revise the hourly basis upward to make up for the difference in loss of overtime money. That might create a serious upheaval in production for the war."

President Green of the American Federation of Labor charged, in a statement to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, that an organized attempt is being made to confuse and mislead the American people in the midst of the war effort, to undermine their confidence, to create strife and disunity, as the result of a costly, well-financed and deliberately-planned campaign. Mr. Green has documentary evidence to back up his statement in the form of standard messages printed on postcards and telegraph forms to be sent to members of Congress.

Wage earners and wives of wage earners must be ready to refute the propaganda drive which is striking into the nation through press and radio and which already is creating jealousy, distrust and disunity.

TO MY MATRIMONIAL PARTNER

(On Occasion of Our Twenty-third Wedding Anniversary)

By ABE GLICK, L. U. No. B-3

Like a good soldier you stand by
To endure, with nary a sigh
Your fate, though mingled with
hardship and strife;
You supply the ammunition,
In vitamins of nutrition,
To help me fight in the battlefield
of life!

Let's sign a treaty, me and you,
To be Allies our lifetime through!

Women's Auxiliary



AUXILIARY BUTTON

The I. B. E. W. women's auxiliary button is now ready to send out. This is a beautiful little piece of jewelry in blue, gold and white, mounted as a pin, complete with safety catch. The outer circle is in blue, the center in white, and all lettering and ornamental leaf design in gold.

These will sell for 50 cents each with five cents added for the 10 per cent federal tax on all jewelry items, making a total of 55 cents. Send money with order to G. M. Bugniazet, 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The auxiliary button will be listed in the future with the other emblematic jewelry for I. B. E. W. members, which appears each month in the correspondence section of the JOURNAL. This pin, which was especially made up at the request of many auxiliary members, is expected to become a best seller. Its handsome appearance, in spite of its very moderate price, will delight everyone. Actual size is about one-half inch in diameter.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

At a meeting of the women's auxiliary of L. U. No. 52, held on March 4, 1942, the following new officers were installed: President, M. Mandeville; vice president, B. Neugerbauer; financial secretary, E. Beckitt; recording secretary, M. Conrad; treasurer, I. McGovern.

Following installation of officers, final arrangements were made for our fourth anniversary dinner and social, which was held at Yaucht's Restaurant on Saturday evening, March 7. A wonderful evening was had by all.

In these times when we are called upon to work a little harder and longer, in order that we may help to comfort others, we ask you wives, sisters and daughters of Local No. 52, who have not as yet joined our ranks, to come to our next meeting, which will be held at Moose Hall, Raymond Boulevard and Broad Street, Newark, N. J. We meet the first Wednesday of each month. Along with the social work done for disabled members of Local No. 52, we are very busy with Red Cross work.

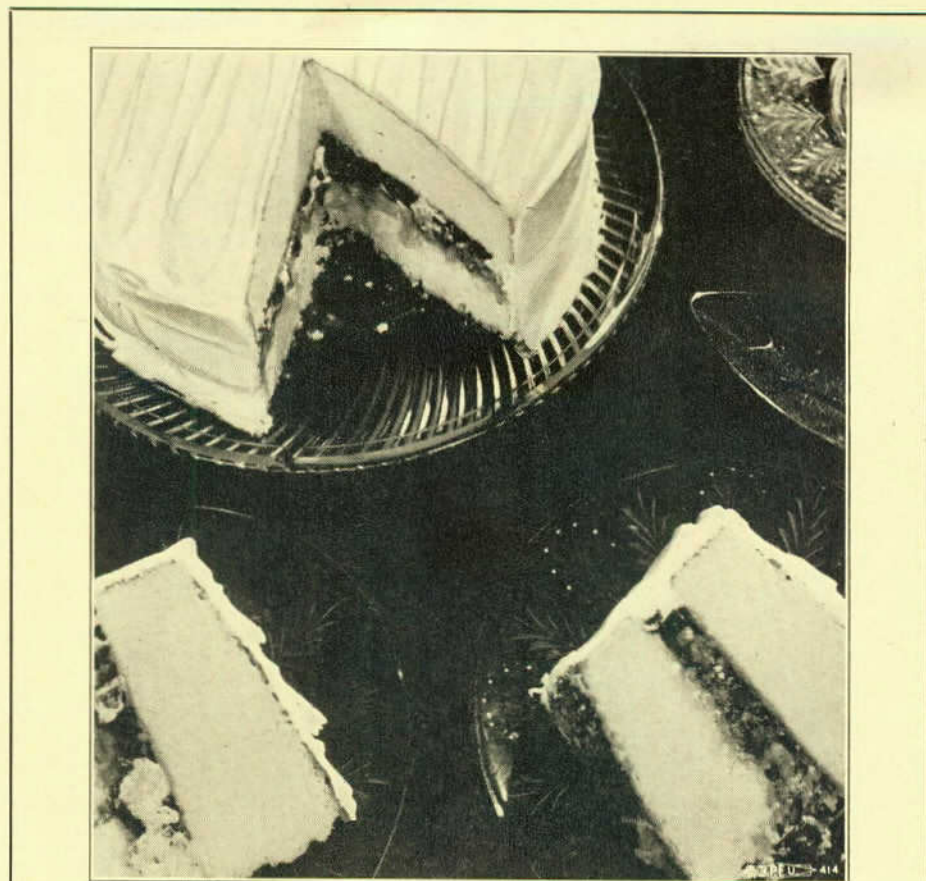
Our past president, Sister Cook, has just undergone a major operation. We are happy to state, however, that she is making a speedy recovery.

Mrs. A. J. JACOBUS,
366 W. Market St. Press Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 496, SILVER CITY, N. MEX.

Editor:

Local No. 496 consists of I. B. E. W. members working in Hurley and Santa Rita for Chino Copper Co. About 80 per cent of the men employed in the electrical department belong to the I. B. E. W.



LET 'EM EAT CAKE

By SALLY LUNN

A gorgeous, delicious cake—but not a grain of sugar in it! This is a recipe from the last world war, dusted off and brought up to date.

SIMNEL CAKE—1942

(Fills two 8-inch pans)

- 2½ cups sifted cake flour
- 2¼ teaspoons double-acting baking powder
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1¼ teaspoons cinnamon
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- ¼ teaspoon cloves
- ½ cup butter or other shortening
- 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
- 1 cup light corn syrup
- 2 eggs, unbeaten
- ½ cup milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, salt and spices, and sift together three times. Cream shortening with lemon rind; add syrup gradually, beating well after each addition. Add one-quarter of the flour and beat till smooth and well blended. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each. Add remaining flour in

thirds, alternately with milk in halves, beating very well after each addition. Add vanilla. Bake in the two greased pans in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.) for 30 minutes, or until done. Spread prune filling between layers, and whipped cream flavored with vanilla, on top and sides of cake.

PRUNE FILLING

- 3½ tablespoons cornstarch
- 1 cup prune juice
- Salt to taste
- 2 teaspoons lemon juice
- 1 teaspoon grated orange rind
- ¼ teaspoon grated lemon rind
- 2 tablespoons corn syrup
- 1 cup chopped cooked prunes

Place the cornstarch in the top of a double boiler, and add the remaining ingredients, mixing thoroughly. Cook over the direct heat until thickened, stirring constantly. Add the syrup and prunes and mix well. Cook over boiling water 12 minutes, stirring occasionally. Chopped nut meats may be added, if desired.

In September, 1941, the I. B. E. W. state convention was held in Albuquerque, N. Mex. The hospitality of the Albuquerque auxiliary was so genuine that it gave our husbands an inspiration for an auxiliary to Local No. 496. Our men having succeeded in bringing the I. B. E. W. convention to Silver City for the year 1942, we felt we should compensate them for their efforts by forming an auxiliary.

On November 10, 1941, five charter members, Mesdames Jake Yates, George S. Mayer, H. K. Chaney, Lee Ricketts and Claud Chapin, met at the Central Community Center. According to these members our venture seemed hopeless at that time, but these members were determined to make the auxiliary a success. Mrs. Claud Chapin called a meeting at

(Continued on page 210)



Correspondence



EPEU-414

L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

So the membership at large may be informed as to the procedure Local No. B-1 plans to use in raising money to buy Uncle Sam a bomber, mentioned in the February issue of the JOURNAL, we are submitting the general purpose and provisions of the plan as follows:

This letter was sent to all members of the local:

February 13, 1942.

To the Members of L. U. No. B-1,
I. B. E. W.

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

The measure of patriotism which American labor exhibits in their ALL-OUT support of our government in prosecuting this war will go far toward deciding the ultimate victory or defeat of our armed forces. There can be no doubt concerning the patriotism of the electrical workers, nor the full measure of devotion which characterizes our willingness to sacrifice everything in order that America may remain a nation of free people and its government one that is *of the people, by the people and for the people*, thus insuring to each of us the individual right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Truly, there is no group in our land which stands to lose as much as does organized labor if we lose this war. For to us, the blessings of the right to organize for collective bargaining and to use those organizations to obtain and maintain the American standard of living and a fair wage for a fair day's work. The right of assembly and free speech. The right to educate our children in the schools and churches of our choice. These are but a few of the many things that our democratic form of government guarantees to us, and the very foundation of our American ideals.

To lose this war would mean to lose all of these and more. For that reason I am sure that all of you, as red-blooded American citizens, join with me in the unqualified desire to lend every effort within our power to assist our government and its armed forces in driving the aggressors from American soil and insuring ultimate victory for Old Glory and the ideals she represents.

The following is a definite plan of action for the members of L. U. No. B-1, and one that will lend the kind of assistance that is so sorely needed by our government in these trying times. I sincerely solicit the unqualified support of every member.

Fraternal yours,
FRANK W. JACOBS,
President.

GENERAL PURPOSES OF PLAN

1. To lend valuable assistance to our government by the purchase of Defense Bonds in an amount equivalent to the cost price of a heavy bomber, or \$300,000, by the members of Electrical Workers Union, Local No. B-1.
2. To assist the government in halting the nation's Number 2 enemy—inflation—by converting a portion of the earnings of the members of this local into Defense Bonds, earnings which might otherwise be spent for

unnecessary items, thus leaving American industry free to utilize materials and manpower in the manufacture of essential equipment for modern warfare.

3. To provide a definite program for Local No. B-1 to follow in its all-out assistance that not only will be beneficial to the government in these trying times but that will also create for the members of the local themselves the cash reserves in government securities that will prove so valuable in case of economic stress caused by illness or unemployment.

4. To provide concrete evidence for all concerned that the members of Local No. B-1 are actually lending the type of assistance to their government that is so sorely needed to win this war.

PROVISIONS

1. The president shall be empowered and instructed to appoint a committee, consisting of a sufficient number of the members of Local No. B-1 to carry out the provisions of this plan and generally to design such activities as may be necessary to obtain the full cooperation of every member.

2. The president will take such steps as may be necessary to qualify Local No. B-1 as an issuing agent for Series E Defense Bonds and will designate a bond agent, whose duty it will be to keep a supply of Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds readily available for the members at all times.

3. The recording secretary will keep accurate records of all bonds or stamp purchases made by the members of Local No. B-1 until such time as the total amount of purchases in the aggregate will be \$300,000 or more.

4. The recording secretary will keep an accurate record of the serial numbers of all bonds purchased by individual members of this local as prima facie evidence of the total amounts purchased by the entire membership. This is for the purpose of making a complete report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States when our goal has been reached.

5. The recording secretary will furnish to the president not later than two days after each meeting, the complete report of the sales of Defense Bonds to the members up to the date of the meeting.

6. The president will submit a report of the total sales once each month to the office of the State Administrator of Defense Savings Staff, United States Treasury, Post Office Building, Jefferson City, Mo., and a copy of this report will also be furnished to the labor publications and others, as he deems advisable.

7. All members now purchasing Defense Savings Bonds through a payroll savings system with their employers will furnish the recording secretary or the president with the serial numbers of bonds delivered to them under this plan and the same will be credited to the account of Local No. B-1.

8. It is understood that this plan is not designed to conflict in any way with the existing arrangements by any member or members of this local who have signed payroll allotment authorization cards under the payroll savings plan, but the amounts of the securities so purchased should be shown to

the credit of the Electrical Workers Union, Local No. B-1.

9. The pledge form shown on the last page of this plan will be recognized as the only existing pledge form for the purpose of this program and is to be made in duplicate, the original to be placed in the file of the local and the copy is to be retained by the pledgor.

10. At the conclusion of this program, or when a total of \$300,000 in Defense Savings Securities has been purchased by the members of Local No. B-1, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States will be so notified by the president and the president will also direct a request to the Secretary of War asking that the bomber thus purchased shall be christened with a name decided upon by the members of Local No. B-1 in regular meeting.

Note: It must be understood that the granting of this request is purely within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War only and the request must be directed to him.

A BOMBER FROM THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS WILL BE A SHOCK TO THE JAPS

Official Pledge

I, _____, a member of the Electrical Workers Union, Local No. B-1, of St. Louis, Mo., desiring to do my share in the defense of America by assisting this local in selling a sufficient amount of Defense Bonds to purchase a bomber for the armed forces of the United States, do hereby pledge to purchase \$_____ in bonds or stamps each pay period until the total purchased by the local and its members has reached the amount of \$300,000, or until I cancel this pledge in writing.

Signed _____
Member, Electrical Workers
Local No. B-1, St. Louis, Mo.

Date _____

Brother Frank Jacobs has been an outstanding figure in the business and patriotism of our great Local No. B-1. He has been and is an ardent worker for unionism and has created a friendliness with his membership, co-workers and the contractors, and we are proud to show the membership at large the attitude they should all follow.

In the latter part of January, 1942, Frank took his oath of office as a member of the Committee of Electrical Examiners, having been appointed by the Board of Public Service.

The purpose of this committee is to preserve the high standards set by the city's electrical code, mainly to prevent fire hazards which obviously would rise from poor electrical installations by inexperienced contractors and workers.

Just received a FLASH!!!! from OUR Edward T. Hoock that the Bomber Fund is close to \$50,000. Eddie is the treasurer of the fund.

ALL MEMBERS TAKE NOTE—The Guth Electric Company and the Midwest Fixture Lighting Company who have been UNFAIR for the past several years are STILL the

same way and fixture labels have NOT been issued.

Brother Walter ("Tabby") O'Shea, who is secretary of the Missouri State Electrical Workers Association, attended its semi-annual conference at Jefferson City, February 21. He reports as follows:

The meeting was called to order by Vice President Mont Silvey, L. U. No. 124, due to the absence of President J. Thompson. The meeting was attended by 30 representatives of Missouri and Illinois locals. Brother Frank Murphy, of L. U. No. 124, secretary of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, reported on the proposed House Bill 339 of the state General Assembly, which was introduced by Representatives Warren Burke and Ed Hogan, of St. Louis. Brother O'Shea was instrumental in getting the bill out of the labor committee. It was reported out by Representative Kennedy, of St. Louis, chairman of the labor committee. It died in the House due to adjournment but will be reintroduced at the next session. Nineteen representatives and senators from St. Louis have promised support. A clearance law for protection of linemen is being investigated in different states. Its purpose is to protect the men on poles from working over a dead ground. Considerable discussion on inspection laws and the needs of the different locals in Missouri was allowed before the election of officers.

Mont Silvey, L. U. No. 124, was elected president; J. Harrison, L. U. No. B-309, vice president; Walter O'Shea, L. U. No. B-1, secretary-treasurer. Brother Morrell, business representative of L. U. No. B-1, was elected to the executive board. One of the features of the meeting was his very interesting talk on the cooperation of various Missouri locals so that we can protect our interest when more defense jobs come to our state.

M. A. ("MORRY") NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

Please publish the following communication from Frederick V. Eich, a member of our educational committee:

This evening (Sunday, March 29) a news commentator on the radio told us that Congress had finally decided to take a recess for Easter, much against the wishes of the anti-labor bloc that wanted to railroad legislation against the Wage and Hour Law through before calling the recess.

In our last letter we warned of just such attacks on beneficial labor legislation and suggested ways and means of combatting them, so we will not repeat except to come right out and say that our Brothers in the southern states and those in other states from which come the rabid anti-labor Senators and Congressmen, have a serious job to do.

Every member of organized labor who is interested in his own and his fellowman's welfare must know who these men are, for the subsidized press is full of their doings. They are extolled as saviors of the nation, whereas organized labor is classed with the fifth columnists and other enemies of the nation. These mealy-mouthed hypocrites rant of labor's shortcomings but fail to mention the 10-times-more-serious shortcomings of big business.

The one and only way these misnamed "representatives of the people" can be brought to terms is by forgetting party lines and using your vote to oust them from jobs. We want democracy, but they use the job we gave them to attempt to foist a fascist system on us that is on a par with Adolph Hitler's. They seem to think they and their big busi-

READ

Local No. B-1's plan to "buy a bomber."

Anti-labor newspaper campaign viewed in light of common sense, by L. U. Nos. 183, 862, B-28, 483 and 953.

Florida State Federation considers "sixth columnists," by L. U. No. 349.

L. U. No. B-125 tells Congress how cooperation may be achieved.

L. U. No. 1141 delivers the facts to "misinformed" Oklahoma newspapers.

Hitler's helpers, by L. U. No. 363.

Twenty-five years ago today, by L. U. No. 103.

Straight talk to Congress, by L. U. No. 80, and L. U. No. 271.

Don't forget the enemies of labor, by L. U. No. B-3.

Is labor embattled? Is labor awake?
Is labor for the war?
Read and find out!

ness friends are in a class by themselves, and that labor is inferior, and therefore should have no rights. On the other hand the Declaration of Independence says that all men are born equal. We want that equality to which we are entitled, and we want it now, especially when equality means unity which is essential to winning this war.

Judging by the letters in the JOURNAL, this subject does not seem to get much consideration. Keep materials for war rolling, but don't forget that the enemies of labor are dirty fighters and that you must meet them with offense, not defense, or when this war is over we and those coming after us will be out on a limb.

Let us wallop all the Hitlers and Hirohitos, whether they are across the oceans or in our own country. Buy Defense Stamps and Bonds; your money won't be worth a darn if we don't win this war.

JERE P. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

The night of March 28 will be remembered for some time by the members of Local 7. It was the largest gathering I have seen in some time attending the annual banquet, held at the Hotel Charles in Springfield. We must give credit to the hotel for the wonderful feed they put on that night. I don't think any of the 125 members and guests were not well satisfied with the supper.

After the supper a wonderful entertainment was put on by the committee, which certainly was on their toes all evening, going here and there to put across the show. One of the acts was from one of the theaters and they sure went over big and got a big round of applause.

We also found plenty of talent in our local membership and the out-of-town members and delegates, who responded very willingly. Brother George McLaughlin from Boston

gave quite a few solos and Brother Hank Connors gave quite a few Irish songs. A duet by McLaughlin and Connors went over big and everyone kept calling for more. Solos by Hilse and Kiely and a quartette by Connors, Kiely, McLaughlin and Dan Garvey sure won the prize and were enjoyed by everyone.

There were many out-of-town delegates present and it seems good to gather together and meet the delegates of the different locals throughout the state.

At the head table we had a body of men any local could be proud of, our local's vice president, James Little; Recording Secretary Scotty Jones; President Arthur Illig, and Business Manager Charles Caffrey. In the center of the table was Vice President Regan from Boston, and next, Walter Kenefick, our international organizer, who after having been asked for half an hour to sing a song, obliged us by telling a joke and we let it go at that. International Executive Board Member Kelley from Boston seemed very quiet but maybe he is a late starter. Also at the head table was our treasurer, Louis Lalibertie.

Brother Busha had a soldier guest with him and it looked good to see at least one of our fighting men with us. Brother Busha made him feel at home, introducing all the Brothers, and we find he is a member of Local B-3, so he was well welcomed. We'd like to see some of our local members who are in service, for the more men in uniform the better we would like it.

We sure thank Brother Caffrey and Steve and Hilse and Gordon for putting on such a wonderful banquet. They looked all tired out, for they put in plenty of time making this one of the biggest affairs I can remember, but no one left the hall without giving plenty of applause and thanks to the committee for such a grand evening.

ED MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

I have a variety of happenings this month that I will be able to report on. The first is one of sorrow in reporting the passing of one of our oldest members, who had enjoyed the benefit of his well-earned pension since April, 1940. I refer to our esteemed Brother William Bandtell, who for over 30 years was chief electrician at the F. W. Cook brewery. Many of our older members have reason to honor and praise him, for when times were bad, they usually could find a few days' extra work at the brewery.

The good news is the letting of several large government contracts in our jurisdiction. One is a large airplane assembly plant to be built by Republic.

Another, a large boat yard that will build speed boats for the Navy. Besides several other large jobs are in the making.

In last month's WORKER was a picture from Wichita, Kans., which included some real old timers, formerly members of this local, Joe Harris and Jesse Fuller. Brother Fuller was a member of this local when he passed on at Cleveland, Ohio. If there was ever a real union man and a real character, this tall, gaunt West Virginian was one. I have in my possession an old gang photograph taken at Princeton, Ind., in 1902, and he is in this picture. I am sending it to the I. O. later on for publication in the WORKER. It is somewhat faded, but I believe it can be brought out and made into a fairly respectable photo.

Seems as though our Congress had it in for the men who have to work for a living and they are trying to take from labor all of the social gains we have made over a period of 50 years. I think they will be beaten at their-

own game and those who have started this propaganda will find it will act as a boom-erang to them.

E. E. HOSKINSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Following the press daily we find that what at first were sporadic attacks on labor have now become efficiently organized, and these various labor haters and baiters lose no opportunity in making these attacks on every occasion.

At almost every session of Congress these enemies of labor expound the theory that labor has no right to live, no right to voice its opinion, no right to bargain collectively. Also such accusations were laid at labor's door, whether true or not, that one labor official was moved to express himself that it looked as though the reactionaries in Congress were fighting labor and not the Axis.

Congressman Sabath was moved to express himself that "the wage earners . . . are being attacked here on the floor day in and day out, without justification or reason."

If a real investigation were made, Sabath insisted, "It would show very few sons of these industrialists and critics of labor are among those who are doing the real fighting in combat units with our armed forces. They can be found behind desks in the offices here in Washington or in other safe spots."

The various writers of syndicated articles on labor questions brazenly make charges that don't have the slightest resemblance to facts. They just use their imagination and let it go at that. Their policy evidently is, "The end justifies the means." One of these days these blinded hate-mongers will awaken to find that they've slept a mighty long time.

We are enclosing a few snapshots taken while school was in session for the helpers and apprentices. The various activities are shown. If possible the boys would like to see themselves in print. School was officially closed for the season on the twelfth of the month. The students did very well and 12 merit certificates were awarded for outstanding work.

Mr. Miller, who heads the Fire Underwriters in this section, taught or expounded in detail on the Underwriters Code. His discussions were most interesting, for he knows how to make his subject lively.

Pat Bandel attended our last meeting after quite a lengthy absence from our midst. Pat is the boy who is known as the labor relations man for the U. S. Housing Authority (or is it Administration?)

We are in receipt of a very interesting letter from Brother Tom (Oakie) Drummond. Tom is now in Ada, Okla. We are certainly sorry, Tom, to hear you were so ill, but happy to learn that you are entirely recovered. All the Ginsbergs rejoice in that news. When that spare moment rolls around we promise you a return letter. Remember, whenever in our jurisdiction the doors are wide open to you. Compliments of the season.

And now for the job news department: Macky Wacky is a concrete mixer of no mean ability. Mack showed us and we're convinced. What puzzles us is what did the girl friend ever see in that red head of his to adopt him for life? Mack's hand box shows a great affinity for attaching itself to wood planks.

The Eveson family is in the majority and outvotes us all on the job. All that's needed here is the King family and this would really be a family affair. Bill Miller is a great starter-upper of arguments. Bill shows



Introduction to the electrical industry, at the school of L. U. No. B-28, Baltimore.

the unique knack of starting an argument and when it reaches the boiling point he quietly folds his tent and steals away, leaving the participants in fighting mood while he enjoys his handiwork.

We have with us a great rumor committee headed by Jimmy Eveson. Next to Bill Ebauer and John Parthree, Jim comes first. This committee can get started any rumor in great style and in record time. No sooner do the innocent suckers bite and then catch on than this committee has a new one waiting for them. The queer feature is that the suckers bite a second and third time, believe it or not.

Frank Klein, that boy who went through a terrible fire ordeal last summer, is engineer on the pipe-cutting and threading machine. "Any nipples today?" is his slogan. Bring your priority number if you want service.

Ottis Bowen graces his presence on the job and can still think back to the days when he worked on the Washington jobs. Ottis can also recall those adventures on that ride with Groscup and the scribe.

Our financial secretary showed a turn for the worse and it was necessary to call on donors for blood. One volunteer who deserves mention is a permit helper who gave a pint of his blood to Brother Fagen. Bill Rode of Scranton, Pa., deserves our thanks.

On the twenty-ninth of this month we were treated to a record-breaking snowfall. The boys on the job resorted to the convoy system in aiding each other.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

O, the strangeness, and the variety, and the interest of human experience!

Here, indeed, is high drama—wild, fantastic, poetical, and yet prosaic enough for the users of tone coloring.

Further, it seems to defy all forecast. That is, who would speak with certitude as to what, where or how he would be a year, a month, or even a day hence?

Human experience is life. And, as I understand it, all art, in all its various divisions, represents that which the human heart has experienced, or, as in the case of sacred art, that toward which the human heart aspires.

Yes, none will gainsay our experiences are strange enough. A few months ago I thought to resign as press secretary, and did—finally. Finally, I say, because at first the boys would have none of it. About then you had cut my "dog-story" and incidentally my pride and my vanity.

I was done.

Or was I? Hell's bells! No: They would convince Mr. Editor that they have a real press secretary. (Imagine! when I could not convince him myself.) They would impel reluctant Fame to search her wild gardens for rare laurel to crown this supposed prodigy—and much to that effect.

The poor dear fellows. How I enjoyed it!

To "resign," has always been the open gate for office holders great and small. Sometimes it is the rear gate passed in silent melancholy. Again (as in my case), it is the front gate passed amid protest and acclaim.

Resigners usually offer as their excuse: "In the interest of all concerned," or "In the interests of the realm," or what you will. But as a class, they are usually characterized by a dominant ego. They are frustrated in imposing their will.

So it was with me. I must have my "public." Now as a humble supplicant I ask leave to pursue my wonted way.

My situation is really pitiable. I am the victim of what Thompson calls: "The curse of destinate verse."

I have long contended that of all the crosses man is suffered to bear, the chronic writer is perhaps the cruellest and heaviest.

Chronic writers suppose chronic readers—and, O, what a fine pot of beans! A nation enslaved to the printed word.

But you will say, "What possible harm so long as the writer is honest?" and "Anyhow, I can think for myself."

I wonder. A writer with a twisted philosophy of life, granted enough cleverness, may be strictly honest in his writing, and yet be as dangerous as the devil in the same ratio as his cleverness.

Thus far, my report of this particular regular meeting last winter has been provincial. Other evidence there was more worth reporting. The boys are finding themselves after the stunning blow of July 12, 1940, when our great president, John Neagle, passed from our mortal ken.

Of his successor, Joe Griffin, it is commonly heard: "I did not think it was in him." "He is growing fast." And like expressions.

Personality alone is eternal.

John Neagle lives in his successors. Immutability in this changeable world. John Neagle and the principles he personified are eternal. As eternal as the hills. As eternal as God.

*"A Damien, a Washington,
A Lincoln or St. Paul,
From Christ their claim to greatness won,
Some little of His all."*

THOMAS BERRIGAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

There seems to be very little to say, only that every member of L. U. No. 80 is active in one way or another in the war effort. A few of our members have joined the fighting forces and are doing their part.

All of our members who were previously reported out because of illness are back to work except Brother Bullock, who is home because of a fall recently.



In this picture are the men from L. U. No. 80 of Norfolk, who installed the electrical work at the Shell Bank cantonment at Langley Field, Va. Left to right, Brothers Earl Sheppard, Sidney Hill, Herman Avery, B. G. Ellison, superintendent, Willard Davenport, Jack Spalone, John Dunn, Robert Rufford, Robert Moore, Earl Bojard, foreman, Pop Siceloff, Hugh Powers, line foreman; the two laborers on extreme right, William Alston and Clark Grimes. Kneeling are Brothers Ray McGovern and Abe Paritz, L. U. No. 80's able-bodied assistant press secretary.

Brothers, take note of this letter from Brother John C. Russell, Local No. 80's business manager, which was sent to me:

Hello, Brothers:

Brothers, while our country is at war with Germany and Japan, our Congressmen are at war with labor, studying how to reduce the laboring people to the lowest wage possible. This is a fact; if you will check on these Congressmen and Senators you will find that they own apple orchards and tobacco farms. This is the reason they are taking cracks at labor. They don't intend to have decent wages for the soldiers when they come back, if they come back. They don't want to pay these boys a living wage on their return home. As long as the Senators were getting their pay that was all right; but when the laboring men got a little more pay in their envelopes this was wrong. These men do not stop to think that this is once in a lifetime and theirs is all the time.

It appears to me that the union men go and fight for conditions and the nonunion men just get on their backs and ride. We are carrying enough on our backs, but put more on our backs, Senators, we can take it. But don't forget that we put you where you are and we can take you out of your seat. You make your laws, we will still give the good old U. S. A. a day's work, and we won't have to go to Florida to do it, if our Congressmen and Senators would leave the laboring people alone and get after the manufacturers. No, they won't do this because they have got their fingers in the manufacturers' pockets and Uncle Sam's pocket. It is all right for the manufacturers to hold up production; in other words, create dissension among the men, and they will say labor held up production. But, brothers, this is not true.

They decide they need more room, so they will rebel against the United States. They will tell the President they need about \$100,000. The President will O.K. the bill because the Senators say they need the money, instead of telling the manufacturer, "If you don't produce we will come in and take over and produce." Change things for the manufacturer, then we will get somewhere. You won't do this, but you expect the unions to do wonders—that is, to take men with no knowledge of the trades involved in the construction trades. Mr. Senator, this just can't be done. Vocational training is a good thing, but you can't make mechanics in 90 days.

This is not fair to the men who spend four to six years to learn. Think this over in your spare time, if you have any.

The unions are giving the government a good job, coming out ahead of time, saving time and money. This is a fact. The Senators have a friend. They want the union to give a farmer a card and say he is a good mechanic. Senators, this is not the policy of the unions and it won't be. The unions have not refused to take any man into their locals if he is a qualified mechanic. All good men are in the locals. When the states were split they organized to form the *United States*. So you Congressmen are organized. Why can't we all come a little closer together and cut out this fighting among ourselves and put this time that is lost into fighting the enemy and settle our affairs after this battle is over?

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

Local No. 99 and the I. B. E. W. have lost a friend. Frederic W. Smith, president and treasurer of the New England Machine and Electric Co., who directed wiring of many of Rhode Island's largest mill properties, died on the morning of March 13 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Alfred Elson, Jr., 17 Lowden Street, Pawtucket, R. I., after a long illness. He was in his sixty-sixth year.

A pioneer in the electrical field in the Blackstone Valley, Mr. Smith, who had conducted his business under its present title since November, 1905, after buying a partner's interest, remained active until death and saw the size of his enterprise tripled during the years.

He was a native of Pawtucket, the son of the late Henry A. and Amy T. (Payne) Smith. He was educated in the public schools of the city and in University Grammar School, Providence, R. I. Later he took a

course in A. G. Scholfield's business college, Providence, while serving as a clerk in the office of the Blackstone Stocking Co., Central Falls.

After completing his schooling Mr. Smith was paymaster on construction work for the Berlin Iron Bridge Co. at its Lynn, Mass., plant for about a year. He then transferred to the General Electric Co. at its Lynn, Mass., plant, where for two and one-half years he acquired a knowledge of electricity and electrical appliances.

Returning to Pawtucket, he was employed for three years by the Pawtucket Steam and Gas Pipe Co. In July, 1902, with A. C. Sisson he formed a partnership in the machine and electrical business, an association dissolved in 1905, when Mr. Smith became sole proprietor of the New England Machine and Electric Company, incorporated in 1908 with Mr. Smith as president and treasurer.

He was a member of the Pawtucket Business Chamber, the Engineers' Club of Providence, and the To-Kalon Club. Survivors, besides a daughter, include a sister, Mrs. Jessie Hibbert of Providence, and two grandchildren, Janet F. and Frederic C. Elson.

The funeral was held 2:30 p. m., Sunday afternoon, March 15, at 17 Lowden Street, with Rev. Vernon W. Cooke, pastor of Pawtucket Congregational Church, officiating. Interment was in Swan Point Cemetery.

During all the years that Mr. Smith was connected with the electrical industry, through the New England Machine and Electric Co., he ran a union shop, and the relations between his firm and Locals No. 192 (now part of No. 99) and No. 99 were ever cordial. And his friendly attitude towards organized labor was never more apparent than when he more than did his share in bringing to an end the strike way back in '21. Brother Eddie Randall, chairman of our executive board, could tell you more about that, I guess. Brother Randall, incidentally, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, employees of the New England Machine and Electric Co., has been with the firm continually for the past 26 years.

All in all, it is an excellent example of cooperation between labor and management, one that gives the lie to those who feel that the two cannot work in harmony and to their mutual advantage as well.

By the time this comes off the press, Local No. 99 will have started a new batch of apprentices along in their careers in the electrical industry and, what is more important, as members of the I. B. E. W. Let's give the boys a break, says I. Let's do it by being thoughtful and considerate towards their training and in the shaping of their point of view toward labor and its problems. At this time it might not be too far amiss to suggest to the new members, apprentices and journeymen (and we all could profit by it, too) to read and study the constitution of the Brotherhood, and especially to read and re-read the little paragraph on page 2, entitled "Objects"!

Have any of you ever noticed the husky, healthy appearance of Brother Gunnar Stromberg's offspring? The reason: milk and more milk! 'Tis said that a milk truck backs up to the back entrance to the Stromberg domicile and unloads. What an icebox—or is it an electric refrigerator?—Brother Gunnar must own! Just in case you don't know whom I mean, it might help if I tell you it is the guy who stands up there in front with a gavel in his hand on meeting nights.

Brother Joe McGuinness is a brand-new daddy. Sorry for having lost the little lady's name, Joe. Brother Burns was laid up with a bad cold. Brother Pete Sciarretta was on the shelf for a week with a leg ailment. Pete and Henry Bailey, by the way, are

TO APPEASERS

Oh, caviar is very fair,
Pate de foies gras is stylish,
Or southern fried chicken, but
what's such good lickin'
As delicious nazi boot polish?

NOTICE



C. L. McCANN

Cecil L. McCann, posing as a union electrician with a yellow receipt and always paid up, having worked on various defense projects before coming here and I presume now, was stopped in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 347 of Des Moines, Iowa, from this kind of practice. He had a receipt showing he belonged to Local Union No. 569, of San Diego, Calif., with card No. 596397. Local Union No. 347 asked for the standings of all members of the Brotherhood working on this defense project and the records show that this man did not belong to Local Union No. 569. Corroborated by further investigation from Local Union No. 569.

Since removal from the job we have also discovered that C. L. McCann has obtained money under false pretenses by claiming to have connections whereby he could buy union cards for \$50 apiece, collecting the \$50 in advance and then later on, when he was pressed to return the money, he refunded with a bad check. He also left this jurisdiction with a sick fund of \$52.50 that was made up by a part of the men on the job this office had nothing to do with, he being trusted with this money. When asked for this fund the member who contacted him also received a rubber check. We have been unable to locate him. If you know the whereabouts of this man, whose picture appears here, Local Union No. 347 will greatly appreciate being notified.

B. E. SYESTER, B. M.,
Local Union No. 347.

working for Livingston at the Bird & Son plant in E. Providence. Good men with sky hooks, believe me. Brother Armand Cloutier has taken over at the Melleville fuel depot for Liberty Electric. Don't hear much from Quonset, Davisville, Newport and other points south. But Bill Hughes, Swede Nelson, Fred Clow, Ed. Brennan, Vin Brunnelli & Co. are still going strong pushing the construction projects Uncle Sam wants in double jig time. Have noticed Brother Jack Parrilla (is that the way you spell it, Jack?) is back at meetings again. Away for a long stretch. The boys missed you; it's good to see you out again.

It's either a feast or a famine in this scribbling business. But one must stop some time. So here goes until next month. Wouldn't it be an April fool's joke if I missed the boat this month?

EMIL A. CIALLELLA,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

The deadline has a habit of appearing miles away and then suddenly it comes on you like a flash. I got caught short on February with only 28 days, and now it is the last day of March, and that has 31 days. Will have to do better in the future.

Well, Brothers, I finally got out of the hospital on Friday, February 13, exactly four months after the day I entered, which was Monday, October 13.

On March 11 I went back to work for Watson-Flagg, making up fixtures at a bench on Bill Kelsall's job, which is in the East Building that Wright's is putting up in East Paterson. Later I was transferred to the night shift on temporary light and power on Bill Graf's job, which is in the South Building that Wright's is putting up in East Paterson. My muscles were soft from the long lay-off and the first days were tough, but with the splendid cooperation of the boys I am coming through O. K. My theme song at present is "I was out all night on temporary light, deep in the heart of East Paterson."

There are many members of sister locals on these two jobs and the I. B. E. W. is demonstrating once again that it has what it takes to install the electrical equipment in any size defense job. "Give us the tools (and material) and we will finish the job."

I am sorry to report that Harry Smith is still on the inactive list, and he is still on crutches. I understand that George Krause is able to get about again, though not yet to work. Ted Hiller burnt his hand, but manages to get about the job.

The sick committees are now appointed in alphabetical rotation and are doing a good job.

I expect to attend the meetings from now on and send more general news. If any Brother has anything to contribute, shoot it along. In the meantime, "Keep 'em flying."

PETER HOEDEMAKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Did you ever read that column in one of our local papers headed by the caption "25 Years Ago Today"? If you did I'll guarantee that you never saw anything about labor in it, although many items are of unusual interest to us, as they show the progress made by us in this country in 25 years. Your press secretary decided to have our own "25 years ago" letter so that we may attempt to measure our advances and to try our wits to recall some of the facts and incidents of that time.

Our wages were a cent a minute (as the newspaper mentioned above referred to our new scale) for journeymen and one-half cent a minute for helpers. The workweek was 44 hours and a fortunate man could make \$26.40 a week as a journeyman and \$13.20 as a helper. Work was so uncertain and conditions so poor that we referred to the scale as 60 cents per hour—perhaps. Membership, 600.

Twenty-five years ago we were in the throes of a preparedness drive. How many remember the Preparedness Day parade? Some remember starting that march, although many are hazy about its finish. Work to prepare our country for the coming war was reaching quite a pace, with jobs such as Camp Devens, Watertown Arsenal, the refitting of the interned German vessels, and the reconditioning of some of our coastwise boats as transports, the Army Base, Worthington Pump job, So. Boston drydock, the Victory Plant in Squantum, Fore River expansion, and a host of other well remembered projects.

We used to compare our waterfront passes with one another, complaining about our looks in the pictures on the passes.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$1.85***

* Please add 10% for Federal Tax

Wouldn't we like to look as good as that now?

When the Arsenal job was at its height it had the majority of our members working on it. What a sea of mud! What ever became of some of the foremen? Remember Klem, Frank Howard, Ben Files, Andy Johnson, Jimmy Nichols, Van Derzee, Rudy Marginot, Jack Queeney, Louis Josie, Bob Langell, Harry Porter, Ernie Batchelder, and the duct gang headed by Hymie Pimentel.

The local was directed by an aggressive set of officers. Marty Joyce as president (the original monkey wrench in the machinery man), Frank Kelley (where is your P Punch?) as financial secretary. Frank Sheehan as recording secretary. E. L. Dennis as business agent. And what an executive board! Jack Regan, Jack Queeney, Major Capelle, Jimmie Kilroe, Ed Carroll, Andy Johnson, Ed (Piper) Sheehan, Pop Leeman as doorman, and Hans Eilenberg at each meeting to tell us how it was in the old days. Jack Fennell and Jimmy (Vest) O'Donnell as organizers. Executive board meetings at Wells Memorial on Monday nights. Card games de luxe. Local union meetings every Wednesday starting at 8 and running until 1 a. m. at times. Frequent fights on the jobs to report. Practical jokers on the jobs and at the meeting were not uncommon. It was like the old family theatre off Scollay Square, "something doing at all times."

When we realize that many of the results of our labors then, are being used to advantage to aid us in the war we should truly feel that time flies. Our ranks were depleted by our members joining the various branches of the service and others going into various branches of the government service as civilian defense workers. We were mighty proud of our contributions to our country in the last war and we will do our utmost to surpass those efforts in this war. Enlist or work hard and buy bonds, and keep them flying.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

When Congressman Fitzgerald, of Connecticut, introduced Public Act 308, in 1937, establishing an apprenticeship section as part of the Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, it struck the general public as something new. It wasn't new, not by a long row of milestones; it was merely an old theorem brought up to the present day. The apprenticeship system dates back to the Babylonian Code, 2,100 years before Christ. Down the corridor of time it has banged against a lot of pillars and posts but the apprenticeship system has always been a recognized part of civilized social economy. Or was it always civilized? In England, in 1788, children as young as three years were indentured to chimney sweeps. Often when a child feared or refused to climb, a fire was built in the fireplace to force him to scramble up the flue. In Colonial days, the only education a child of poor parents had was given by the cobbler or smith or mason to whom he was indentured. In many cases these proved to be hard, brutal taskmasters.

With the coming of modern labor unions the lot of the apprentice has gradually improved until his thorough training is one of the chief concerns of organized industry, both employer and employee. Early in April, 33 Kansas City apprentice electricians met in a hall at the Labor Temple, together with the newly formed joint committee on apprentice standards, consisting of three members of L. U. No. B-124 and three members of the Electrical Contractors' Association, and had a complete understanding of mutual duties and obligations. Brother Don Murphy, field

representative of the Apprenticeship Section, U. S. Department of Labor, led the discussion.

This meeting also cemented a new bond of relationship between the employing contractors and the local union—a new recognition of the community of interests of the two groups. While 50 per cent of electrical contractors of Kansas City are former members of Local No. B-124, all joint discussions heretofore have been conducted by an oblique approach—a sense of opposing interests. But here was a meeting in which there was a common goal. The members of the joint committee were not bosses and mechanics; they were men together, consecrating their time and talents to the uplift of the electrical trade.

Who can say that this little conference isn't a prophecy of more harmonious relations between capital and labor, which after all is the ultimate ideal of democracy?

On March 26 this local met for the first time in the new hall at Westport and Baltimore Avenues. The organization has this property leased under a six months' option, and will, no doubt, take it over as the local's permanent home.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-125, PORTLAND, OREG.
Editor:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letter which our local sent to our Senators and Representatives protesting the consideration or enactment of the proposed legislation now before Congress.

March 25, 1942.

Honorable James W. Mott,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.
My Dear Mr. Mott:

There are now before the Congress, and in progress of preparation for introduction, several bills which are decidedly inimical to the cause of labor. These bills variously propose, either directly or indirectly, to abolish the 40-hour workweek; to remove all limitations upon the number of hours worked per day, or per week; to eliminate overtime pay; to freeze wages; to outlaw the union shop; and to suspend for the national emergency such laws as the Walsh-Healey Act, the Eight Hour Act, the Bacon-Davis Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

I am instructed by Local Union No. B-125, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to express to you our vigorous protest of the consideration or enactment of any such reactionary legislation.

In Portland and in Oregon, labor and management have established conditions through mutual cooperation and understanding which are setting a pace for the nation at large to follow. Production has been speeded up and such defense projects as are located here are operating at high efficiency, with a minimum of lost time and very little, if any, delay that is chargeable to labor. Oregon has set a record of which we are proud—especially so because we have a large part in it. But that record has been established because management and labor have here a mutual trust and confidence in each other, and consideration for and understanding of the problems of each other.

All the advance that labor has made through the bitter struggle upward in the years that are past is threatened by such legislation as is now proposed. The ability to meet with management, and to solve our common problems as free men will be taken from us if these bills become law, and, instead of co-operation and efficiency, chaos will result.

To the thinking man, it is evident that labor-baiting interests have seized upon this occasion of national stress to attempt the

destruction of the high standards which labor has achieved, and by playing upon the hysteria of the moment to take away all the progress that has been made in labor legislation.

We feel that you will realize that only through responsible leadership can be achieved such cooperation and progress as Oregon defense industry has demonstrated, and we feel that you will know that without the safeguards and recognition now granted the working man, he cannot measure up to the task ahead of him. What is true in Oregon can be established throughout the coun-

try, but it can only be brought about through cooperation. And you cannot beat cooperation into Americans. At a time like this, reactionary legislation borders very closely upon the subversive.

When such legislation comes before you, we shall be glad to note your stand upon the progressive side.

Sincerely,
DALE B. SIGLER,
Recording Secretary.

R. I. CLAYTON,
Business Manager.

MOST IMPORTANT ELECTIONS IN 100 YEARS

Fate of Entire Nation May Depend On Getting Loyal, Fair Americans Into Congress

PRIMARY DATES, 1942

Alabama	May 5	First Tuesday.
Arizona	September 8	Eighth Tuesday prior to election.
Arkansas	August 11	Second Tuesday.
California	August 25	Last Tuesday.
Colorado	September 8	Second Tuesday.
Connecticut		Date set by party committees.
Delaware		Date set by party committees.
Florida	May 5	First Tuesday after first Monday.
Georgia		Date set by party committees.
Idaho	August 11	Second Tuesday.
Illinois	April 14	Second Tuesday.
Indiana	May 5	First Tuesday after first Monday.
Iowa	June 1	First Monday.
Kansas	August 4	First Tuesday.
Kentucky	August 1	First Saturday.
Louisiana	September 8	Second Tuesday.
Maine	June 15	Third Monday.
Maryland	May 4	First Monday.
Massachusetts	September 15	Seventh Tuesday prior to election.
Michigan	September 15	First Tuesday after second Monday.
Minnesota	September 8	Second Tuesday.
Mississippi	August 25	Fourth Tuesday.
Missouri	August 4	First Tuesday.
Montana	July 21	Third Tuesday.
Nebraska	April 14	Second Tuesday.
Nevada	September 1	First Tuesday.
New Hampshire	September 8	First Tuesday after first Monday.
New Jersey	May 19	Third Tuesday.
New Mexico	September 12	Second Saturday.
New York	September 15	Seventh Tuesday prior to election.
North Carolina	May 30	Last Saturday.
North Dakota	June 30	Last Tuesday.
Ohio	May 12	Second Tuesday.
Oklahoma	July 14	Second Tuesday.
Oregon	May 15	Third Friday.
Pennsylvania	April 28	Fourth Tuesday.
Rhode Island		Date set by party committees.
South Carolina	August 25	Last Tuesday.
South Dakota	May 5	First Tuesday.
Tennessee	August 6	First Thursday.
Texas	July 25	Fourth Saturday.
Utah	September 1	First Tuesday.
Vermont	September 8	Second Tuesday.
Virginia	August 4	First Tuesday.
Washington	September 8	Second Tuesday.
West Virginia	May 12	Second Tuesday.
Wisconsin	September 15	Third Tuesday.
Wyoming	August 18	First Tuesday after third Monday.

GENERAL ELECTION DAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3

Note.—Where a candidate fails to get a majority of the votes, some Southern States provide a "run-off" primary. The dates of these "run-offs" are not available.

L. U. NO. 183, LEXINGTON, KY. Editor:

I am enclosing articles covering both sides of a situation existing between the newspapers of our community and organized labor. The Lexington Leader, our local newspaper, and typical of some newspapers in this country, has chosen to try to influence the public to react unfavorably toward labor. It seems that this is done to cover up political policy which, if the truth were known, would not meet with a great amount of favor. In order to carry out their campaign they are bombarding the public with the request that each reader sign a pledge not to vote again for any Congressman who does not support the bill to abolish the 40-hour week. It also asks each reader to wire his Congressman to do so. Most of the reasons given are false and without foundation; but because this particular paper does not have any competition it is allowed to carry on its campaign unabated.

The results of the campaign might be summed up in an article written by Pearson and Allen:

"Representative Virgil Chapman is chalking up a unique distinction for himself.

"Unlike other Congressmen, the red-faced, rotund Kentuckian is vehemently resisting the establishment of a war industry in his district.

"This is the way he explained the matter to a constituent:

"I'm making strenuous efforts to prevent an ammunition plant from being located near Richmond, Ky., because I don't want any of these war projects in my district. All they do is bring in a lot of riffraff and my people are too good for that.

"Also there may be some bombings and if they come I don't want Kentucky to be bombed. Let 'em bomb some other places."

He neglected to mention that such a project would give many a person in his district employment. Also that the so-called riffraff would put a considerable amount of their earnings in circulation in his district.

None of us want to be bombed, but we sure would like to blast some of our Congressmen.

I have lived in Kentucky and near Richmond for 31 years so I think I will be safe in saying that persons pulling Congressman Chapman's strings are the same people, who for generations have been ruling the educational, economic and social life of that community. They do not welcome competition, therefore to hide their chagrin they call honest people names.

Obviously Congressman Chapman really meant that he and the influential part of his constituency were afraid that the worker might get ideas if he received higher wages. Why, he might even favor union membership. Thus, the power of the privileged class could be weakened. Equality of opportunity might come to pass. Who knows?

Persons passing this way 20 years hence might not be able to distinguish between the descendants of the poor southern whites and the landed gentry.

Liberty and justice for all, with the emphasis on justice for awhile.

Find enclosed an article written by a journalism student at the University of Kentucky, and published in the official student paper, The Kentucky Kernel. The writer, Bob Conway, is 19 years of age and has made an exhaustive study of the policies of capital and labor. Like the vast majority of students, he realizes that labor is getting a raw deal at the hands of newspapers that are dedicated to the purpose of defeating labor so that its foes might have a clear course to exploit the people of this nation. I believe that labor's enemies are beginning to realize that labor will eventually dominate the political horizon.

This local requests that you use this material in the next issue of the JOURNAL and assures you that the writer has given his permission for all or part of his editorial to be used to the best interests of labor.

Trusting that this material reaches you in time for consideration, I remain,

JOSEPH L. BOSTON,

Recording Secretary.

Editor's Note: The clippings enclosed will be used in a specialized treatment of the subject in the May JOURNAL.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

The defense program has been slow in getting started and the labor movement has been anxious to see it get under way—full blast. Victory is more important to labor in America than any other part of the people. As the foundation of democracy and the nation's productive capacity the unions can never compromise with fascism from abroad or with those who advocate the suspension of civil rights and democracy here in this country.

Both Hitler and Mussolini began their regimes with vicious attacks on labor organizations and in that way they broke down the main opposition to nazification of Europe. The fifth columnists contributed by smashing unionism and destroying democratic morale in the now occupied and subjected countries.

We, the labor movement, must take an even greater interest in the efficient operation of industry to assure adequate production for victory, as well as thoughtful administration that will extend democracy throughout the world.

A big step in the right direction is the many plans that have been drafted by the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. for the elimination of wasteful duplication and segregation of factories, and most important, the expose of short sighted industrialists who were more interested in making profits than aiding national defense.

About the only important industry in the country without a plan for defense operation is the railroads. Federal regulation has, in the past, avoided a showdown on a number of questions such as mergers and duplication of facilities, reciprocal traffic trade agreements, watered stock, insufficient maintenance and equipment, and anti-union managements. A realistic plan now will save a lot of time and unnecessary controversy that will otherwise prove to be a serious problem as the country becomes more completely involved in war work.

We must plan for the future.

W. L. INGRAM,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Again the training season for the baseball teams is under way down in Florida, and during the coming trials and tribulations of our country at war, baseball is going to play no small part in giving all of us, and particularly our men in service, the necessary relaxation and amusement so essential that they may carry on the splendid work they are doing. Here's to every athlete who is doing what he can in his own way.

Our local union baseball team will soon be getting under way and I'll give you the news as quick as I can dig it up from various sources.

On our sick and injured list there are a few unlucky ones, to wit:

W. E. Rudd fell and suffered a broken bone above the right ankle. In a phone conversation today he told me he was returning to work late next week through the fine efforts

of Arthur E. Bertke of the Bertke Electric Co. arranging a job that he could handle sitting down—cable work in back of a large switchboard at the Columbia Power Co. To Mr. Bertke, not only Brother Rudd's thanks but mine and the union's for this consideration.

Arthur Wulff and Fred Minning were badly burned when a barrel of a chemical substance exploded in a plant where they were working. Am very glad to say they are coming along nicely and will suffer no ill consequences. It takes time for new tissue to grow again, but having visited Fred at the hospital I can personally report he is on the road to recovery.

Also reporting on Gus Olson, who had an attack of arthritis in the early part of March, but is improving also. To Carl Voellmecke: We are always anxious for news of you.

The stork paid us a couple of visits lately, Charles Bradbury becoming a granddad through the birth of a granddaughter on February 22. Best wishes to this little bundle from heaven.

The home of Billy Butler, one of our newer members, was graced with a boy on March 4. Billy is Frank Anson's stepson and is one of 212's licensed pilots. The best of everything to young Frank Wayne Butler.

To our new Army recruits go our proud salutations: Fred Bliss, one of our tube benders; Wayne Wakefield, son of Al Wakefield; a double salute to R. W. Donaldson (son of James Donaldson), who re-enlisted in the Navy February 24 after having served four years. He is in gunnery school at a receiving station.

New members initiated March 2 include Charles "Dusty" Williams, brother of our very alert business representative, Harry Williams; Carl Voellmecke, Jr., son of one of our grandest and most loyal members; Kenneth Westerman, son of Howard Westerman, another grand fellow. Good luck to our new members, and if you follow your father's or brother's footsteps you can't go wrong.

Harry "Bud" Borgemenke, Jr., son of our baseball captain, and William Ganis, son-in-law of James Donaldson, both have just taken out their journeymen's cards. Good luck and prosperity!

Work in Cincinnati shows a general upturn. Excavating on the new Wright Airplane plant additions have started. These two buildings are huge, measuring 800 by 1,500 feet and 700 by 1,500 feet respectively. Also Peters Cartridge Co. is remodeling at Kings Mills, where a large new powder plant is now under construction. Our new wage agreement is due to come up soon and I know everything will be serene and harmonious between union and employers.

We here in Cincinnati are awfully proud that the Lodge and Shipley Machine Tool Co. and the Cincinnati Milling Machine Co. were both awarded "E" by the U. S. Navy for war material well produced. Salutes to the men in these plants for their fine efforts.

Addition to the list of births: an eight and a half pound girl to John and Helen Brennan on March 21. John is our financial secretary, and a swell Irishman, too. To you, John and Helen, the very best of thoughts from myself, my wife, and all the local, for your little girl to go with little brother.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Roy Sweet recently returned from a belated vacation and one that will no doubt linger long in his memory. The vacation started with a bang and a crash. Roy's car skidded on Woodville road and selected a utility pole as a stopping place. There were

no injuries, and after checking the car carefully, Roy finished his trip without additional mishap.

Maynard Folk was the victim of a drunken driver some time ago. Two Gun was not seriously injured or else he did not like the nurses at the hospital, for he was soon back on the job. I hope you can get satisfaction for the wrecking of your car, Maynard.

Mrs. Walter French is home again after a brief session in the hospital and a thorough searching by the X-rays. Nothing very serious, said the M.D., and Walter is now nearly normal.

Joe Ballog's vacation was either too late or too early. Among Joe's other bad habits, he has the fishing fever. The time he picked for a rest was too warm for ice fishing and too cold for the wall eyes. Better luck next time, Joe.

The boating fever is mounting steadily. Repairs, repaint, power, inboard or out, sail boats, gunter-rigged or sprit-rigged, so goes the talk. Guess I will buy a row-boat. How about a boating organization at the club this year?

Mike Allore is the proud possessor of a new vehicle built for one only. If this tire and gas rationing continues, some of us will be on our feet again.

Private Arthur B. Weller from the turbine room has been transferred from Fort Francis, Wyo., to Gowen Field at Boise, Idaho.

Much new fire fighting equipment is being installed to meet the possible danger. It is of many types to fight any kind of flame. More will likely follow, plus class instructions from Mr. Kerr's office as to which kind to use for the various fires, proper technique, and hazard involved.

A little bird (Boiselle says it was a buzzard) told your scribe that a certain husky lad still has poor luck at poker. Some fellows are wondering why, in spite of the terrific losses playing penny ante, that he does not tear up the entire deck as of yore? I could hazard a guess but won't, for I'm married, too.

Yours truly is a Scoutmaster for a troop of Boy Scouts and would like to hear from the Senior Scouters who are Edison men.

Drop me a line, all you B. S. A. members and perhaps we may get Commissioner Charles Thompson interested. The news for the JOURNAL was forgotten by the average fellow when the evening debate rolled around at the local's hall.

I wonder how many of the friends of Gibb Doan saw the little item in the Blade in the vital statistics which read "Born to Mr. and Mrs. Gibb Doan, twin daughters, Barbara Kay and Bonita Gay." This was March 7.

George Manners has had his share of hospitalization and it now seems that the better half may be next to undergo surgery. Here's wishing you and the wife lots of good luck.

Herman Moore says that he can now breathe freely again for his Mrs. is home again after a brief but painful stay at St. Vincent's Hospital. Ed Endicott says that he is going to find some other way to stop small gears, for when he used a small finger, the results were painful and far from satisfactory. I tried that, too, Ed, and even the language was bad.

The bachelor group loses another good looking man to the chain gang April 4 or thereabouts. Don Schultz is to say "I do" to a lovely lady from West Toledo. Congratulations, Don, and lots of good luck.

This is being written in a hospital room at St. Vincent's where my spouse is recovering from an operation. If the tone of this article sounds a bit sour, blame it on the fellows who forgot to send in their news and on the necessity of your scribe eating in the greasy spoon instead of at home. Mrs. DeTrow and I wish to thank our many friends for the lovely flowers that were sent to her during her illness.

D. D. DETROW,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

I think that every one has a pet peeve, and, Brothers, here is mine. It burns me up to think that we have a few Senators and Congressmen who haven't anything else to do than to sit around and think how they can mess up labor. They crow about double time on defense jobs (right now I haven't seen any of that kind of time on any job that I have been on), and at the same time they are screaming their heads off about labor they are planning where they can get themselves a pension. If the same Senators and Congressmen will use as much effort to plan out a way to win this war, then they will be of great service to this country. I don't like the idea of some Senators and Congressmen trying to make a football out of labor, when we know in our own minds that we are doing everything we can do to help win this war. It is a pleasant thought when I think that we have a man in the White House who will stand up for labor as a whole. He tells us that there is no need to change the present Wage and Hour Law, and I think that I am safe in saying that we are 100 per cent behind him on that. If the Congressmen are not satisfied with things as they are, then let them step down and show us how they can get by on the wage and hour bill they have in mind, but don't let that worry you, they won't turn loose of that \$10,000 per year job.

We are sorry to report that our business manager, due to bad health, has notified the local union that he will resign effective April 6. We all hope that Lee Hill will find his health and be with us very soon.

Well, Brothers, we have the Fle Club going here, and we have had two swell

parties. For the benefit of those who don't know what the Fle Club is I'll try to explain. The Club was formed with the idea of better understanding among the Brothers on the job, and to all get together for a big feed, and I am here to say we have had it here, the same as we had in Des Moines. By the way, I want to tell the Brothers in Des Moines that we have L. L. (Alabama) Loach with us. He is the same guy, always thinking up some new ideas. Now he is in the bond business. Loach has a very good thing here. Every lunch he holds an auction and sells a Defense Bond every day. Now I think that he has something there. If any one cares to follow suit I think that there would be a lot of bonds sold every day. I would like to add that any one who joins the Fles must be a member of the I. B. E. W. How about hearing from some of the old Fles?

JOE OSBORN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Well, it looks as if all the rumors that have been in circulation relative to the rapid increase in the cost of living in our jurisdiction will result in action on the part of our local union. At our last meeting the boys voted to open the agreement with the Cumberland County Power and Light Company and really go after a 25-cent hourly rate increase. If there is any doubt that this is too much to ask for, let's look at a few of the reasons. The territory served by our local has become a defense area, bringing several thousand more residents employed in defense industries such as shipyards, which in Portland alone employ over 15,000, and this will increase to 20,000 by this summer. Of course, these new residents increase the consumer demand and since the beginning of time when there is a demand for anything the prices go up and up and then some. Take, for instance, the rent situation, with increases ranging as high as 50 per cent, and no rents to be had at anywhere near a reasonable price. Food prices have not been lagging, either, in their upward trend; coffee, up 6 cents a pound; sugar, 1½ cents; flour, ½ cents pound; potatoes, 10 cents a peck; bread, 1 cent, 5 cents a dozen; steak, at least 10 cents per pound; milk, 1 cent a quart, and smoked shoulders that sold for 12 cents two years ago and 25 cents a year ago are now selling for 33 and 35 cents a pound. Gas rates have gone up around 10 per cent. These are but a few of the necessities of life, not to mention a new pair of shoes which will cost you a dollar more, and a new suit of clothes will cost \$5 more. If you have any money left after paying this out and want to go to the movies you will find that here again the prices are up. At one of the popular houses a seat that you used to pay 30 cents for is now 50 cents, if you can get it.

When the good wife wants a new dress or the kids need more clothes they will find that they will cost around 25 per cent more, and in some cases much higher.

The boys of our local report that the wage increase obtained last year has been completely blacked out.

Among local unions signing new agreements in Portland are Hod Carriers and Laborers, 15 cents per hour; Plumbers and Steam Fitters, 25 cents per hour; Carpenters, 25 cents per hour; inside Electricians, 25 cents per hour; Painters, 15 to 20 cents per hour; Iron Molders, 16 to 26 cents per hour; Bricklayers, 25 cents per hour. Other unions are negotiating contracts at present.

Brother Eathel Hayward, who has been confined in the hospital since just before Christmas as the result of severe electrical burns suffered when his climbers pierced a



THE FLE CLUB PARTY, L. U. NO. 271

4,000-volt cable, has returned to his home at 120 Concord Street and expects to be back in harness again soon. In Brother Hayward we see the spirit of the lineman of the old school, eager once again to continue his duties providing service in the interest of humanity, regardless of the weather or other conditions, so we all are waiting to see him carry out his profession.

Raymond Boudway has returned to work after several days' sickness.

Edward Bates has returned to work at Plum Street Station, having recovered from a recent illness.

Wesley Lube will return to work this month. He has been confined at home with illness.

Olen Rankin, retired member, was a visitor at the line department recently, and reports that the pension checks from the Brotherhood arrive on time every month. Well, it's nice to know that a portion of our dues money provides this comfort for our retired Brothers after 20 years of faithful membership.

Word has been received that Brother Charles Foren is getting along fine in Trinidad.

The boys of the Forest Avenue power house tendered Brother Peter Thims a testimonial dinner on his retirement, and presented him with a Brotherhood emblem which Peter is proud of.

Many members of the local are buying Defense Bonds on the pay roll deduction plan. There are still some that have not subscribed as yet. President Place or the writer will be pleased to assist them in signing up.

Flash: Have you seen Arthur Gallant and his bicycle?

Local No. 333 contributed to the Red Cross War Relief Fund, as well as to the organizing drive at the shipyards in South Portland. The C. I. O. won the election at Todd-Bath, South Portland; the A. F. of L. came in second; the so-called independent, third.

At the South Portland Shipbuilding Corp. election the A. F. of L. came in first; the "independent," second; the C. I. O., third. Vice President John Reagan and Representative Bill Steinmiller lent their valuable assistance to the organizing committee.

Brother Eugene Gagnon has rented his Elmwood Avenue home to a naval officer and is living at 28 Dow Street.

New I. B. E. W. locals will be installed in South Portland shipyards and at Rockland this month.

The I. B. E. W. marches on, with better wages, better conditions, and 100 per cent support to our government.

HORACE E. HOWE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Editor:

March came in like a lamb, but is going out like a lion. The first day of spring was ushered in at the "head of the lakes" with a blizzard that surpassed everything we have had for years. However, we know that spring is in the air, and that summer is close at hand, with its glorious sunshine, its flowers and everything that's worth while to make life worth living in this wonderful world of ours. We should be thankful that many of us on this side of the world can still look forward to spring and summer with a sense of peace and security, while some poor souls in other parts of the world ponder and wonder what the God of War has in store for them this coming summer.

The vote on Canada's man power plebiscite is to be taken on April 27. While we all have our own personal and varied opinions in regard to the plebiscite, nevertheless I think we should bury our opinions, no matter what

they are, and get out and vote "Yes." To vote "No" is a vote for Hitler; not to vote at all is a boost to German morale; to vote "Yes" means unity and strength. Remember: United we stand, divided we fall, so come on, Brothers, let's give Hitler his answer by voting a big "Yes."

Once again by kind permission of the International Office, our charter was open for a period of 60 days. We initiated about 15 new members, to whom we extend the hand of welcome and friendship. For the information of the members of our local union, may I point out that, although we took in 15 new members, we lost 15 members in the intervening period between open charters. In regard to these members who dropped their membership, I must report, as financial secretary, that I did my best to hold them. I contacted some of them personally; others I talked to over the telephone, and to others I wrote letters by the yard, pointing out the benefits of organization. I had a minimum of success, but that's not enough. Something's wrong?

My own personal opinion is that we have been too lax in the past. Every time there are signs of a few new members we open our charter at a \$7 initiation fee. This, in my estimation, tends to cheapen our organization. What other organization offers such generous benefits for the dues we pay? For my part I think it is a privilege to be admitted into such an organization as ours. I don't think that the \$7 initiation fee is enough to impress upon the mind of the new member the privilege that is his, to be accepted into such a great organization as the I. B. E. W., an organization that has done so much for its members and the electrical industry as a whole.

Our civic members have their agreements all ready for presentation to the various commissions of both cities. Owing to the government wage policy there will be very few changes in their proposed agreements. I understand they are asking for another week's holiday with pay for hourly men (they have one week now) and other slight changes in working conditions.

The inside men in our local are slowly but surely building up their membership to 100 per cent. On the other hand, they don't seem to be accomplishing what they set out to do many months ago, namely, a working agreement and a license bylaw. The license bylaw was all ready for presentation to the councils of both cities for ratification some time ago, but what happened I don't know. Maybe the Frenchman's excuse will do, "C'est la guerre." Well, anyway, boys, how about a little action?

Brother Cliff Brown is having his troubles trying his best to keep the shipyard boys organized. He tells me it's a problem. How about a little cooperation, boys; give Brother Cliff a break by attending your meetings. Remember Local No. 339 is your union just as much as it is mine or Cliff Brown's, and if you want some returns from your local you have got to put something more than dues into it. Work is the answer. However, don't take that remark about dues too seriously and put all work and no dues into your local; that would be a calamity.

In passing, we must say "Hello" to the hello girls of Local No. B-1275. I don't think they have appointed a press secretary as yet, but no doubt they will in the very near future. A few of us dropped in on their regular meeting the other night and, believe me, they are getting along fine; they will soon be veterans at the job. I understand they have presented a working agreement to the management and have had several meetings to discuss their agreement. Some of the girls, I understand, are a little impatient that more progress has not been made with

their agreement. Remember, girls, the advice I gave you in my last letter to the JOURNAL. Don't expect miracles over night; keep in mind you have to crawl before you walk. We appeal to you girls to stay with your organization, attend your meetings, cooperate with your officers and thereby disappoint those who would like to see your organization fail. Remember: "Never let his majesty's ship be sunk by a dirty coal barge."

We extend our sympathies to Brother Fred Shirley, who is still on the sick list and has recently been removed to hospital again for further treatment. We trust and pray, Fred, that this new treatment will benefit you and that you will soon be on your feet again.

Here's a thought to help beat that lousy "paper hanger": Go easy on your gasoline ration; don't use it all if you can possibly do with less. Remember, our boys are sacrificing their lives to get those tankers up that eastern coastline.

F. KELLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Last month Local No. 349 held an election for delegates to the forty-second annual convention of the Florida State Federation of Labor. The delegates elected were: Brothers Fred Hatch, our business manager, John Click, Robert Tindell and your correspondent. Brother D. D. Tomkinson went as delegate to the State Electrical Workers Association of which he was re-elected as chairman. The convention was held at Pensacola, March 16, 17 and 18. The State Building Trades Conference and the State Electrical Workers Association conventions were held on the two days preceding the main convention.

I believe that, due to the early opening dates of this convention, Florida was the first state labor convention to open this year since war was declared and, therefore, figuratively speaking, the eyes of the labor leaders were upon us to see what would develop, probably as a guide for other state federation of labor conventions that would be held later in their respective states. In fact, the keynote of the many and forceful speakers was on the part labor was having and would have in this great crisis of ours. Quite a number of resolutions were approved. Among those I thought very timely was one proposing that we get a labor representative on each local draft appeal board. Another that the A. F. of L. put on a campaign of propaganda combatting the anti-labor articles that have been placed in newspapers and over the radio to down labor. The most important one, in my estimation, was a resolution to our labor leaders to do their utmost in defeating the proposed legislation in Congress which would break down one of our long-fought-for conditions, which took over 50 years to get, namely, our 40-hour week and overtime.

A. F. of L. Representative William Gooze, taking the place of President William Green, gave a very interesting and instructive speech which was well received. Among the many points he brought out was one that struck me as being particularly logical. He stated that if all of the luncheon club members such as Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, etc., that were bombarding Congressmen with resolutions to increase the workweek with no overtime, were to go fishing for the next five years, this country would still be getting along fine and it would have no effect whatever on the production of war goods and armaments.

President Roosevelt was right when he said that these clubs and their membership who agitated against labor at this time were sixth columnists, doing the work of the fifth columnists, and that Hitler was getting his work done free of charge now where before

he had to pay for the agitation and differences that he could create.

Outside of the weather, which couldn't be helped, the convention was a great success.

At the present time the committee appointed by President Dick Gammage, Sr., to formulate a new wage agreement and by-laws are hard at work on them and probably by the time this appears in print the committee will have held parleys with the contractors for adoption of them.

It is with a great regret and sorrow I report the death of a true and loyal member, Brother Charles Sehrt. Our heartfelt condolences to his family.

Brother Bill Weber is still on the sick list. He broke his ribs in a fall at the General MacArthur Causeway powerhouse job and they refuse to mend properly. Here is hoping he gets back on the job soon.

Brother George Geusel got messed up with a high tension lighting system at the airport the other day and was painfully burned on the hands and legs. Lucky it wasn't worse. Hope for a quick recovery, George.

President Gammage's son, "Young Dick," is laid up but latest reports show improvement. Best wishes, Dick.

Brother Sam Hurd, an old member of L. U. No. 349, has gone on the pension rolls of the I. O. Good luck, Sam!

Brother Dixon was reported laid up with a broken arm. Hope it's healed by now, Dix.

While in Pensacola we bumped into one of our Brother members, who is working in that jurisdiction, Brother Sam Burch. Sorry we didn't have more time to spare with you, Sam. Give our delegation's regards to Brother J. M. Goodwin, business manager, L. U. No. 676, also our regrets because we were unable to visit him due to the painful accident he had the day before the convention opened. We did manage to meet the other delegates from L. U. No. 676, including Alternate Brother Sparks.

BENJAMIN MARKS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Once upon a time, many years ago, in a land known as Adanac, lived a poor farmer called Simon. Now it came to pass that the very existence of Simon and his fellow Adanacs was threatened by a gang of pirates and cutthroats from another land. They were called Japa-nutzys. Simon, however, had great faith in his country's governors even though he took no part in their selection or election to office. Neither he nor the governors took the threat of the invader very seriously. In fact, the governors chose this opportunity to don their various robes of office and parade before the populace, loudly proclaiming that everything possible was being done to stem the rush of the invader. Yes, they said, we have formed a committee to select material for uniforms for our army, another committee to set a wage for the people and yet another to establish the prices that Simon and his fellow countrymen must pay for their food stuffs.

However, in the face of all these stupendous efforts, the Japa-nutzys still marched on until in desperation the governors and money lenders, both of which had visions of having to go back to tilling the soil, turned to Simon for support and succeeded in awakening him to his greater responsibility. He must lend more of his money and produce even yet more grain from his fields to feed and maintain the Adanacs' army who, in spite of their poor training, were very surely slowing down their enemies' onslaught.

One day, as Simon was tilling a field that hitherto had been untouched, he came upon a great mass of stone which turned his ploughshare into a shapeless mass of soft metal. This, of course, surprised Simon greatly but being an honest soul he immediately reported his discovery to the governors, who wept on his shoulder for sheer joy. Adanacs' army was forthwith equipped with these precious stones and by propelling them into the oncoming hordes were able to reduce their swords and scabbards to an impotent mass of metal and thus drive them from the shores of Adanac.

Peace came once again to Simon and his people until one day the governors and money lenders approached him, and after making much of him suggested that he let them have the remainder of the powerful stone that he had in his fields that they might trade it to other countries.

Simon, however, had awakened to his power and bade them begone and govern the land as just and sane men and to lend their money as honest and careful traders lest he turn the power of his stones upon them and wipe them off the earth.

Of course, as I said in the beginning, that all happened a long time ago.

Now for some up to the minute news.

President Brother Joe Dent got caught with his hand in the local's new safe. Well, you see, it was this way: Joe, who looks like Tarzan and acts like the Angel, asked how much the new safe weighed. Upon being informed that it was 400 pounds he proceeded to raise it in the air. The door slowly closed on his fingers and if it had not been for Brother Shaw, who was sitting on top of it as Joe raised it off the floor, stopping the door, Joe might have lost a thumb.

The sympathy of our officers, executive board and members goes to the family of Brother Norman Carlton, who passed away suddenly at work on the John Inglis job. Norm was a valued member of our organization, and will be greatly missed by us all, and Brother Jack Hughson, in particular, who could always rely on him to give a hand on any entertainment the local was having.

Evidence of the cooperation existing here between contractors and employees was in evidence when, on Friday, March 20, the Canada Electric Company, one of the largest electrical contractors in Toronto, and their employees enjoyed a dinner party, at one of our best hotels, to wind up the season's bowling. About 55 attended, including the company's manager, Eddie Longfellow, who spoke to the gathering emphasizing the cooperation and friendship existing for years between his company and employees, members of the Brotherhood. Also our good friend and superintendent of the company, Harry Chapman, who arrived a little late and a little light, having been detained due to a tooth extraction, but who was still able to say how much he also appreciated the cooperation of his men. This is the spirit we should all have to make a success of the electrical industry and which is needed now more than ever before. After the dinner the boys enjoyed a singsong with solos by Brothers Tom McDonough and Sam Genise. The latter had to be coaxed and it was almost necessary to use the winch to get him before the piano. From the dining room the boys went down stairs and got on their knees and enjoyed a game of African billiards, some having a profitable night and others leaving for home in a barrel. All in all it was a grand evening and the boys really had one swell time. There should be more of these gatherings.

J. NUTLAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 362, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

There comes a time in every man's life, also during the life of an I. B. E. W. local union, that a little self praise is in order.

That is the way L. U. No. 362 feels right now. The reason? In a period of 30 days we have received 30 applications for membership, which is an average of one a day.

It is self-evident that the members of L. U. No. 362 do not believe in hiding their "light" under a bushel, and the good response is an indication that they have not only displayed the light, but have also called special attention to it. We think this a mighty fine example of what can be done by hard work and fair dealings.

Our regular meetings are fairly well attended. While they are not up to par always in attendance, we guarantee our orators will keep you from going to sleep, even if they don't hold you spellbound.

Before closing let me remind you, why not use some of that "overtime money" to buy Defense Bonds? Help your "Uncle" while helping yourself.

WILLIAM A. TWYNHAM, JR.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

The 130,000,000 Americans are being flooded with propaganda from all angles, day and night, in the press, over the radio and through direct mail advertising. Did it ever occur to you that these are the exact methods used by Adolph Hitler and the Axis for their groundwork in spreading discontent and unrest in the countries Hitler and they have conquered? Hitler has used the Jews against the Christians, labor against capital, the whites against the Negro, in every case to divide a country against itself prior to launching his conquest of that country. In the United States today it is a simple matter for certain groups to launch their propaganda campaigns against anybody or anything, as the past several weeks have proven.

For instance, the drive against labor originated in the minds of men who have always been enemies of organized labor; Congressmen Smith of Virginia, Boren of Oklahoma, Wickersham of Oklahoma, Taber of New York, Cox and Vinson of Georgia, together with Hoffman of Michigan, make up the leaders in the House, where most of the anti-labor bills originate. These men have constantly opposed President Roosevelt and the New Deal and anything the administration approved, therefore they were fertile minds for anyone wishing to bait labor to approach with a proposed anti-labor bill. Oklahoma is a small state, as far as population goes, but it was in this state that the latest drive against unions had its inception. Thousands of dollars were spent in Oklahoma by organizations and individuals in order to put over the build-up for Smith, Boren and Wickersham in this latest attempt to break labor unions. All this was due to the fact that the House of Representatives had just crushed by the overwhelming vote of 226 to 62 the noxious Smith Amendment to the War Powers Bill which aimed to kill every labor protective law adopted in the last 50 years.

With this stinging defeat the enemies of organized labor discovered that if labor was to be broken they would have themselves to organize an all-out campaign designed to win the public over to this anti-labor movement. The result is public knowledge by this time. Editorials appeared in papers all over the country. Every speaker possible was used over the radio, all using the thin propaganda that labor was sabotaging the war

effort. The strike threat was played up, when it was a known fact that there was not a strike on the docket affecting defense production and had not been for some months' time, the A. F. of L. having last July outlawed all strikes on defense plants and projects, while more recently both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. joined together in reaffirming this pledge to our President. The matter of double time for Sunday work was stressed whereas the same agreement made last July the A. F. of L. agreed to time and one-half for such employment.

The movement originating in the little state of Oklahoma reached friendly ears here in the East, with the result one New York daily publication came out on March 5 with the now famous editorial, "Wake Up, America, It's Late." The paper also published 200,000 reprints to be distributed where they would do the most good. Many of the posed questions in that editorial were absolute falsehoods and perversion of fact:

Did France fall because of workers' demands or because of its monopolists sabotaging for greater profits? The editorial writer blames it on the workers, but Premier Edouard Daladier, who should be in a position to know, blames it on the greedy monopolists. They would have us believe that workers are holding up production because they want more money for less work, while the facts are that the workers themselves voted a no-strike policy and agreed to work three eight-hour shifts for straight time, outlawing double time for all work in excess of 40 hours in favor of time and one-half. The editorial advocated the suspension of the closed shop, when according to President Roosevelt and Donald Nelson the closed shop has not in any way whatsoever curtailed the defense output.

Where in the beginning this anti-labor movement was the brain child of corporations and associations of manufacturers, it picked up many supporters in the ranks of the fifth columnists who would sabotage the defense program by causing the passage of this measure, thereby accomplishing the ends of Hitler and causing unrest within the ranks of American workers. Many of the circulars coming through the mails were unsigned and in all probability had their origin in the filthy cellar meeting places of some Fascist organization.

All through the continuance of this war labor shall have to be awake and on its guard to nip in the bud moves similar to this latest attempt at smashing unions. Every time we knock them down these so-called sixth columnists will step again into the breach with another bill, directed not only at labor itself but against President Roosevelt and the New Deal. There is no place in our political system for the likes of Vinson, George, Byrd, Tydings and Walsh, to name a few. If they had their way we would be in the same class with the workers of Germany.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 367, EASTON, PA.

Editor:

Several moons have passed since L. U. No. 367 has had an article in the Worker, and I can say that John D'Avanzo is responsible for this effort. From what he says, he does not know many of the ham operators belonging to the I. B. E. W., and would like to know more fellows doing the unheralded job of watching or, shall I say, listening to what is being sent through the air these days. John lives at Roseto, Pa., and his number is W3IDD. Due to his working out of town at present, it would be best to call him week-ends.

I notice that many of the locals are in-

vesting in Defense Bonds. So far Local No. 367 has bought \$6,000 maturity value Series F Bonds, and as finances warrant the intent is to purchase more of the same.

Another thought that is being given serious consideration by many of our members at this time is the establishment of a fund to take care of members that may be unable to maintain their standing in the Brotherhood because of lack of employment.

At this time all of our members are working, either at home or in adjoining local territories, for which we are sincerely thankful. However, these boom times will come to an end some time, and if there is no backlog to fall back on, in order to maintain a business agent locally, or membership to maintain the International, when there is no work, the whole I. B. E. W. will suffer.

If and when it is decided to put a benefit plan as outlined above in operation here, we will let you know. In the meantime we would like to see some articles in the Worker from locals that have a similar benefit plan in operation in their unions.

NORMAN A. WAGNER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Thanks to the Worker for the wonderful words on pages 132 and 133 of the March issue. I am certain these words express the thoughts of every union man. Our members have expressed themselves many times over showing their willingness to further the war effort in whatever way they can. I like to use the pledge that appears in our Trades & Labor News weekly. A. F. of L. workers will do their duty 10 times over to "Smash the Axis."

I told you last month that I would give a complete report on our bond and stamp committee. The committee reports that B-429 and its individual members have invested to date \$33,000 in bonds and stamps. This is not maturity value, but actual investment in our struggle for freedom.

Our local union has appointed a liaison committee to work between the local union executive board and our apprentice classes. This committee has charge of attendance, new apprentices, etc. They have authority to recommend the things to the executive board and the meeting that will make better mechanics of our boys.

With the help of our business manager the agreement committee has been fortunate in getting a new agreement approved. Effective April 1, 1942, through February, 1943, it provides an increase equivalent to the present rise in the cost of living.

Brother Charles (The Duke) Maunsell is back in harness again at his old job in the city power house. He only had a year's leave to help out Brother Gordon Freeman with his TVA problems. A good job he did, he never got too busy and it never got too late at night for him to help any Brother with his troubles.

A reminder, Brothers, a letter to your members in Congress may help us. They get bundles and bundles of them (so they say) from anti-labor groups. Let's give them the good points. It seems they only hear the bad points about us. Labor does not refuse to work only 40 hours. We are working, many of us from 70 to 80 hours per week. The time and one-half we get over 40 hours helps to pay our lodging and necessary expenses when away from home. It also insures the purchase of more bonds and stamps and pays the debts every hourly worker has established during past unemployment periods.

Keep 'em flying.

WILLIAM A. WALKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 483, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

It's an old story now, of course, and action on the Smith anti-labor legislation may have been taken either pro or con long ere these lines ooze out of the JOURNAL'S linotypes. But worth remembering, none the less, is the fact that the enemies of labor have taken no vacations. War or no war, they are everlastingly at it. Better that Japs and nazis gain ascendancy than that organized labor in this country should benefit, or so one is constrained to believe, were one to judge from the agonized screamings of the predators who see in this war the chance of a lifetime to consolidate their control of all things mundane.

The old, reliable props were all used. Blizzards of letters to members of Congress; another blizzard of franked mail from members of that body to constituents of other members; howlings in the press and over the radio, that 40-hour-week limitations were impeding our war effort. All the well-worn props, some of them slightly camouflaged, but still the same old smelly carcass under the re-treads.

Only a few of the commentators mentioned the fabulous profits being gleaned by some of the vested interests. That is a horse of another color, and on that subject the bright light of publicity was not permitted to shine for long.

Out here in the wild and woolly, the feeling is pretty general that our government is being more than generous in its treatment of Japanese being moved inland to prevent fifth-column activities. They are, in fact, being allowed much larger sums for their maintenance than are our own nations who are receiving old-age pensions. With their well-known frugal habits, it should be easy for them to save up enough so that, after the war, they can help pay Japan's war debts. (If, by then, there is anything left of Japan.)

Great activity here on the home defense front. Many square pegs, many political-minded individuals seeking and receiving appointment to defense posts in the hope of building up a political following for future use; many plain busybodies running around with important-looking questionnaires. On the whole, however, a useful organization is being built up, an organization which, we hope, will never be required to function in grim reality. But if skivvie bombs do begin to drop, the electrical workers will be on hand, organized and ready to do their stuff in a big way. To that end, a joint committee representing Locals 76 and 483 has made plans and will have the situation in hand.

L. O. LOFQUIST,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Big things are about to happen here, to wit, the company is to start paying their hourly employees weekly. It has always been their policy to pay fortnightly and this has held true since the company's inception. The weekly pay was asked for by the three local unions, namely, the Papermakers, Pulp and Sulphite and ourselves. The ultimate object of the change is to alter our mode of doing business with the stores, or in other words, to do away with the credit system. We feel that trading for cash will benefit us in the end by reducing the cost of living—which is quite high in this town—and also help us to appreciate the value of money. This is our contention, all arguments against notwithstanding.

The electrical workers quite recently received a pep talk on safety, given by W. H.

Morrow, our superintendent. This was favorably received and it seems it was the general feeling that things of this nature should be continued—so—how about it, skipper?

R. Brown, assistant superintendent, returned from Canada not so long ago. He was away on business, but managed at some trouble to himself to contact Harry Pinsent, who is in the R. C. A. F. This act of his was thought well of by the boys. Harry, we understand, will be home soon on furlough. He has made the grade by becoming a sergeant wireless air gunner.

Brother Lewis Arnold and his welfare committee are about to regale the Brothers with a smoker. This is in the nature of a greeting to Brother Fred Cribb, who is from Montreal and is employed at work in the vicinity of Grand Falls. There is a strong rumor going the rounds to the effect that John Barleycorn will be there at the start of the function. To most of us he is a "strong" favorite.

Brother A. Taylor has been conveyed to Halifax. There he has been operated on and we understand the operation has been a success in every way. The condition of Brother T. Colford has been improving at St. Johns and Brother W. Nugent is now back on the job.

Tops in local inanity occurred here on the seventh day of March. Some addle-pate—calling himself Anti-Blackout—lifted an extract from our last letter to the JOURNAL and published it in the public press along with some comments of his own. These were for the main part very vacuous with the exception of one wherein he mentioned that the matter should be discussed and not laid bare in the press. To the discussion we are agreeable and would desire to participate in same, that being the underlying motive of our comment on local conditions. To the baring before the public gaze, we think that the gentleman in question—namely Anti-Blackout—was responsible, seeing that our letter was to a trade journal only. We assume that it was the audacity of a "mere workingman" in questioning the why and wherefore of this and that, which brought forth the howl of anguish. Perchance the gentleman will once again peruse these pages. To him we strongly suggest looking up the meaning of the word democracy.

We once read or overheard a recipe for letter writing. Given by numbers it is simply this: (1) Seize pen, ink and paper. (2) Write letter. (3) Read letter. (4) Tear letter in pieces. (5) Throw pieces in waste-paper basket. (6) Go through these operations three times. (7) Then forget to write the letter. Maybe this is what we should do?—We wouldn't know. Happy reading.

"BLACKOUT,"
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

If I'm to represent L. U. No. 567 in the JOURNAL with sufficient information to warrant printing it, it can't be done in any leisurely way this time.

The election at the big Todd-Bath shipyard was held on schedule two weeks ago for the boys to determine who they wished to represent them as bargaining agent, the C. I. O., the A. F. of L. or the independent union. But the overwhelming methods used in keeping the C. I. O.'s standard 'way out ahead left little to guesswork and the battle wasn't even close. The poor old A. F. of L. ship of state got knocked off her keel so far it was nearly launched among the new craft they are rapidly turning out over there.

This week, however, at the Maritime yard, Todd-Bath in South Portland, in the scheduled election held there, the polarity was reversed and the old A. F. of L. ship and standard have come into their own by fully

as decisive a margin, and C. I. O. a very poor third. What is anybody's answer? Both yards are operating in the same city.

C. I. O. certainly used some wild methods, statements, arguments, literature, etc. It was so fantastic it couldn't be expected to appeal to anybody's common sense, fair play or what have you?

Last Friday night the executive board spent the whole evening and more cooperating with the examining board, explaining the mystic documents John Fraser as chairman presented for their approval or rejection, the individual attempt of every member to qualify as a journeyman electrician under the revised setup. Every member was given equal representation, the chaff has been sifted from the wheat and the board was pleased to qualify for the record sufficient number of journeymen to satisfy the contractors who have signed the new agreement.

Of course, Business Representative Russell will still have to make many adjustments in his happy family of about 200 members, but at least he and all the members have a better feeling that he has some real genuine guaranteed union-made journeymen to go places.

Recently the bars were let down and several members on application whose initiation has been held in abeyance for good and various reasons were initiated into membership of the local union.

Maybe to partly atone for the concern he may have caused some of the members, whatever his real reason only President Archambeau knows, but he surely was in rare form and any of the boys who came in under such an impressive ceremony can never feel anything but the best union and Brotherhood fraternity.

Guess he must have overdone it, for one new member with all his money on the line suddenly discovered that too much Brotherhood crossed up some private belief of his own. Something got violated, anyway, and it was necessary to establish a precedent and he is on his own again.

M. M. McKENNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 581, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Editor:

On Saturday evening, February 7, our local held its annual get-together party. The affair this year turned out to be the best yet. It was held at the Rockaway River Country Club.

Fifty-five members, their wives and sweethearts, sat down to a seven-course turkey dinner. There was plenty to eat and drink for everybody. A flashlight photo was taken of the group, a copy of which I enclose, which I hope will be possible to use in the WORKER.

Brother Harold Pierson, our business manager and New Jersey State Senator from

Morris County, was master of ceremonies. Harold did a fine job introducing and "ribbing" all the members and their wives. C. B. S. will be looking for you, Harold.

Then followed six acts of good clean entertainment. The highlight of the show was the "magician's stooge," none other than our treasurer, Brother Rogers. Congratulations, "Reggie," on a fine performance. Dancing followed till the wee small hours of the morning.

Our entertainment committee, headed by William Boag and assisted by Ralph Hearn, Watson Smith, and Thomas McAllister, did a grand job in putting this party over.

I hope to see this in the next WORKER together with the picture, as I have been very lax in performing my duties as press secretary.

J. J. ("T. L.") CORBETT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello everybody! Back again! It makes me feel good when I pick up the papers at night and find the moguls of finance finally admit and tell us in the good old way that their profits are soaring and in months to come it will still be higher. That is news. The moguls and the railroads, if you please, with all these enormous profits of war, are actually asking for still higher increases in their commodities and freight rates. It seems that a fair profit should satisfy, but oh, not these birds who stay home and feed the dove of peace. These profits day by day are outstripping the lowly wage, and our great President has warned these gentlemen "if" it does not stop they can expect labor to protect itself by asking for increases in wages in order to meet these ever-increasing prices and their obligations.

If the workers are going to do their full duty in this conflict, they must have a full dinner pail. If our workers are to buy Defense Bonds or Stamps and meet the ever-increasing taxes and all other obligations the government wants the labor of this country to do, then we must by all means have that commodity in our pockets to meet this emergency.

If these profits of war are going to continue to go down the same way and are not evenly distributed among labor, then we can expect another cramped condition worse than in 1933. This commodity that the American people jingle in their pockets is the salvation of this country and this is the foundation it was built upon.

The railroad boys were not by a long shot satisfied by the last agreement signed with the moguls. These gentlemen took advantage of the emergency and clothed themselves in the role of saints of patriotism. This climaxed and brought to a finish the question of bringing the workers on the



Annual banquet of L. U. No. 581. Photo by R. A. L. Collins, L. U. No. B-1298.

railroads up to even terms with our fellow workers in the government and other private work. I'm sure, as all other workers are now talking, if prices of commodities, taxes, bonds, stamps, and full dinner pails are to be maintained, our representation might as well open the door to their closet and get out the old battle ax and clean it up for it won't be long before our time to go to bat again.

THE SENTINEL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-659, MEDFORD, OREG.

Editor:

Friday, February 13, marked the last day Harold A. Bither, our first and former president of L. U. No. 659, worked for the California Oregon Power Company. The Brotherhood is most grateful for the work given to the local by our Brother Bither. We have had some stormy times during the time he was in office, but what local hasn't? The first few years of the life of any labor organization is always the hardest. He was determined to fill the demands of his office and did it in a much more capable way than many of us realized. When the going was tough he was determined in negotiation. He was a diplomat. In executive ability, most capable; and as a Brother and friend, he was and still is loyal and understanding.

Harold, we're going to miss you a lot. You've left a place in our local that will be hard to fill, but your place in our hearts will always be there. Wherever you are in the service of the United States Government we know that you will always be a hearty supporter of organized labor and a man that Uncle Sam will be proud of.

The office of president is now being filled by a most capable man who, we feel, picked up the reins in a most critical time. Harold G. Waltermire, as a Brother in excellent standing and as our new president of Local No. 659, we greet you!

The employees of the California Oregon Power Company under the local obtained a five cents an hour raise straight across the board. Now, of course, that wasn't as much as we had hoped we would get, but we have the privilege of bargaining again in October of this year.

Due to the Army Cantonment here and the tremendous increase in all types of work directly or indirectly associated with it, the wages of the California Oregon Power Company employees look pretty small. What happened? Well, a good many of our men left us to work on the cantonment. That's fine. Let's wish them luck. They are working for Uncle Sam! What about the rest of us still working for the California Oregon Power Company and smaller wages? Brothers, all public utilities have just as important a part to play in this war as any government project.

Can the public utilities pay as high a wage as government projects? I think not because of the increased amount of taxation and the decrease which may come in local consumption. They probably find it necessary to draw a line somewhere. Yet some will say, "Why, all the corporations use that same old stall of only having a certain small amount to distribute through the entire system, and also of having so many thousands in back dividends to pay." Is this claim true? It may be or not, but whatever the situation is, Brothers, our local representatives know more about those conditions than we do who are sometimes known to criticize and condemn them from the sidelines.

It isn't the practice or creed of any A. F. of L. organization to create dissension between organized labor and business. We only ask what is fair to the working man. It must also be favorable to our employer. The soundness of the company paying our wages means

security for us, and the fairness on which we petition for rights and wages means their security.

There were a good many dissatisfied because they didn't get twice as much. Wages alone aren't everything, Brothers. Working conditions are also important. We are happy to say that we have very good working conditions and if we safeguard them as we would our own property we shall always keep them.

Fellow workers, I guess we have the busiest business manager that ever managed a local. I don't see how he has time to sleep and eat. He goes from morning till night and sometimes into the night. He has the electrical workers at the cantonment under his jurisdiction and also lends a helping hand whenever and wherever needed. He has well earned his increase in salary of \$50 per month and I dare say he is still underpaid according to business managers' salaries and the amount of work he has to do.

Brother Tower, you may have critics, but there are a good many more who will support you 100 per cent and trust you implicitly, along with those empowered by us to take care of our business—the executive board.

Just one more problem, Brothers, before we sign off. It is an important one. Why do we hear the ever-growing cry, "Down with labor racketeering and war profiteering. Away with defense plant strikes and tieups." We say, "Why they don't mean us, the American Federation of Labor! We're not radicals!" Listen, Brother. The general public is taught by union haters not to discriminate between the just and the unjust. In this case, all organized labor drops a few degrees in the people's estimation.

We know that the American Federation of Labor was started for the common good of the working class of people, but in spite of care, in the span of a few years it will cast off a few individuals or groups of individuals who are ruthless and selfish. In the heat of revenge they branch off into a new and revolutionary movement which tends to tear down all those conditions which took so many years to establish. This is the first cause of the growing dissension between the general public and organized labor in this time of national stress.

The second cause, Brothers, may be your fellow worker next to you. A member of the same organization enjoying the same privileges! He may make careless remarks on the job or make untrue statements about the organization to individuals who are just waiting for some ammunition to put in their guns to battle organized labor. These kind of men are dangerous to labor, Brothers. They reap the benefits, but the blessings they receive they appreciate not. They are always running the business of the union outside of the union hall, and seldom if ever attend a meeting. Sabotage, Brothers! There is no other word to describe the destruction caused by such men. That's the reason the general public makes such rash statements. Simply because they have believed a LIE!

Let's think and study before we speak, Brothers.

M. L. TISON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 767, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, it has been some time since we last appeared in these columns, but here we are again. It is real hard for us to have very much to say as the only news we ever get is from some stray Brother that may drop in once in a while, or from reading the Worker. That is our only point of contact.

Most of our membership consists of a bunch of old timers hibernating down here in the deep South behind a Standard Oil

fence, where it is nice and warm. And I would like to tell you we appreciate the Worker. In fact the only way we have of keeping up with the "Joneses," and the outside world is through the comments of our much larger locals.

While we are on the subject of reading I would like to say here and now that we would like to know why that superfluous amount of print written by Westbrook Pegler that goes into our daily newspapers is allowed to exist. Looks like the old violin case would come in handy here or some other nice easy way to rid decent readers of such a parasite. (HOW I hate that man!)

I would like to take the time and space to say "HELLO" to my many friends, both new and old, that I met in St. Louis, at the greatest convention ever held in the whole wide world. That is a memory that will never be forgotten.

Our little local, as small as it is, but red hot, has thrown its chest out and stepped right up to the front and bought bonds, so that they may continue to fly. And I sincerely hope all other locals are following this same course.

This local would like to suggest to the Editor of the Worker that all men whose names appear in the death claim column, that lost their lives in military service, be placed in bold print with a star beside the name. We think this would be a token of respect and memory to those that died the way they did, and have gone where the wiring is all finished and the job is all done.

We are enclosing a photograph of our annual banquet which was most complete in every detail, but on account of arrangement we hesitate to name the group individually.

This is all for this time, but we hope to be with you again soon.

H. F. LAVENDER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

The controversy I mentioned in my last letter with the S. A. L. Ry. at this point regarding our starting work time was settled satisfactorily by our local committee, but don't know where we would have been had we left it up to the general committee who had been called in to handle this matter. Brother Fletcher, our general chairman, was unable to be here, so we can't blame him but I can tell you there are going to be some new members on the general committee, especially a general chairman.

I attended our last meeting and was surprised to see such a large attendance, especially such a big representation of Terminal men and it was a pleasure to meet them. Wonder where Brother Anthony was? I saw him the other day and he told me the medicine I prescribed for him had done wonders. And he looks fine. This was a little get-together meeting, refreshments were fine and plentiful. Brother Kirchain was in charge and it's no use to say more for he knows his job along this line.

Boy, did I have a time finding our lodge room in the Labor Temple! Up and down stairs I went and when I finally did find it, all hot and bothered, the question before the meeting was all of this "blooie" about the 40 hour week and overtime, and of course I had something to say, even if I was out of breath.

Would suggest that we wait on the Labor Temple committee and ask that a directory be placed at the hall entrance listing the different locals and their meeting nights.

The propaganda that is being spread over the county in regard to the Wage and Hour Law, is none other than the old wolves in sheep's clothing, namely the C. of C. and

its associated members. I refer to several articles appearing in our daily papers. There is a Du Pont bank, do you recognize the name? They make "powder," and like big wars and big profits. An individual making speeches before clubs wants the President fired. He's an old cast off from the traction company. A small loan bank, nationally known, depends on small wage earners for his business. A cigar factory owner who makes two-for-fives would even give his factory away, and last but not least the doctors association (or union) at a meeting in Atlanta, Ga., would abolish the Wage and Hour Law, claiming they work 24 a day. Did you ever have one make a night call at day-time prices? He charged you overtime, didn't he? This whole question has been brought up at this time to cover up huge profits that are being made off of Uncle Sam.

Organized labor is loyal and will not stand for slowdowns as our leaders have said for we too have sons, brothers and fathers in the armed forces; but we do intend to maintain our living standards so that when they return, they, as well as ourselves, will not be the "forgotten men" like the last time.

We intend to keep them rolling, keep 'em flying and keep democracy from dying. Yours for victory.

J. R. BOYLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Editor:

The joint utility council met at our office all day March 20th and the delegates attended our general meeting in the evening. We gain a lot of good information and knowledge through these council meetings.

Our members present at the general meeting March 20th enjoyed the talks given by Brothers Teasdale of Local B-160 and Dan Gephart of Local B-23. Bad weather kept some of the members from that meeting, but we have not been able to learn the reason for the absence of so many of the members who live in and near Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls. Anyway, all who were present enjoyed the speeches and the fine outlay of refreshments.

Many working people do not realize the seriousness of the activity going on in our nation's capitol these days which directly affects everyone of us. A lot of people are led to believe that factories and plants are running only 40 hours a week on account of the Wage and Hour Laws. Our people know that plants have been running 24 hours per day, seven days a week for years; yet, each employee works only 40 hours per week in these plants. Some news writers and radio commentators tell us that the Wage and Hour Law must be abolished, union agreements swept aside and workers everywhere must give up their rights in the name of patriotism. It seems that most of such ballyhoo is put out to detract our attention from some of the real high-handed manipulations conducted by the dollar-a-year men whose main interest seems to be private profits and guarding the monopolies. We hope that all of our members are well enough informed to be able to put their friends straight on this anti-labor publicity. All working people should get the true facts on the present labor situation, because all working people will suffer severe set backs if recently proposed legislation is passed. All of us are anxious to be patriotic to our country and to the principles of democracy, but we don't like the idea of giving up the privileges of the working people under the disguise of patriotism when the real motive behind all

this is to create greater profits for private capitalists and monopolists.

RAYMOND PANGER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

Please publish the following communication from the business manager of L. U. No. 1141 to the president of the Oklahoma Publishing Co.

March 24, 1942.

Mr. E. K. Gaylord, President,
The Oklahoma Publishing Co.,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

We are at present engaged in a war, the sole purpose of which is to protect our democratic form of government. Four of the fundamental principles of our democratic form of government are "the right to free speech," "freedom of the press," "the right to worship as we choose," and "the right to join or refuse to join organizations or associations of our own choosing."

Someone once said, "I do not agree with the remarks of the previous speaker, but I will defend with my life his right to say them." I agree with this man, but doubt that you do, since your newspapers print only one side of the story, "your side." Since no other newspaper in this city has the circulation that the Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times enjoy, we cannot hope to reach the majority of the people in this vicinity to give them facts on labor's side of the story. With your powerful press it is your company that is endangering the "freedom of the press" by refusing to be fair and print only the true facts in the case. Therefore in the interest of fair play I ask you to print this open letter in your newspaper.

Your newspapers have repeatedly attacked organized labor and especially the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers since March 8, 1942. Why is it that you want to create class hatred in this country, when you know that Hitler did this in prewar Germany in order to destroy organized labor, the Jews, control the churches, and take over industry?

In the front page editorial of the Daily Oklahoman, Tuesday, March 24, the electrical workers were maliciously accused of retarding and interfering with the production of certain transmission lines on some important defense project somewhere in Oklahoma. If the misinformed editor of the Oklahoman will produce the unscrupulous person or persons that handle the truth so carelessly, Mr. Green's members, so willfully accused, will show the editor that no such working rules exist in Oklahoma.

Here are some facts on L. U. No. 1141, I. B. E. W. The majority of its officials served in World War No. 1, and are members of the American Legion or the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Fifteen of its present members are at the present time in the service of our country. Missing somewhere in the Atlantic is David C. Blossom who was a member of the Electrical Workers Union. If not the first, he was among the first of this city's citizens to give his life for our country. He was lost at sea during the latter part of October, 1941, the exact date cannot be given as this would give information to the enemy.

Another member's son now lies in a hospital in Australia. A cousin of mine lost his life at Pearl Harbor. His brother is an electrician's mate on a submarine somewhere in the Pacific, praying for a chance to avenge his brother's death.

Now as to the 40 hour week. The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was enacted by

Congress, to prevent the use of the channels of interstate commerce to spread and perpetuate labor conditions detrimental to the health, efficiency, and well-being of workers and to prevent unfair methods of competition based on such labor conditions. The minimum wages which must be paid to workers covered are 40 cents an hour. Time and one-half the regular hourly rate of pay must be paid to employees for overtime after 40 hours a week. The Act does not prohibit employees from working over 40 hours per week.

The Building Trades Unions have agreements with employers whereby their members receive either time and one-half or double time for all work performed after 5 P. M. until 8 A. M. and also Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The reason for these overtime rates is to cause the employer to spread the work by employing more workmen at straight time. However, before the war started these unions agreed to work three shifts per day, Monday to Friday, inclusive, for only straight time on all defense work, that is one shift works from 12 midnight to 8 A. M., the second from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and the third from 4 P. M. until 12 midnight. They further agreed to do away with double time on Saturdays, Sundays, and receive only time and one-half on these days on defense work. This is the method in use on the Midwest Air Depot today.

Over 75 per cent of the members of the Electrical Workers Union are working away from this county today because of the lack of work here, yet we have been accused of selling jobs to men who want to work on the depot.

Its members who are working on the Chateau Powder Plant are having to pay from \$25 to \$30 per week to live in Muskogee, although their families remain here. What so-called patriots are hijacking them? Why not have this investigated?

Sincerely yours,

Tom M. Rushing.

JAMES PORTER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The following is a report of the March 3 meeting of Local 1216:

Order was called at 7:30 P. M., President Collier in the chair. Vice President Seils reported the results of his attendance at a meeting of the Central Labor Council, also on a state-wide meeting of all labor organizations called by the governor of Minnesota. The governor at this meeting declared that in the near future labor would be requested to make many concessions in the name of national defense. The governor also outlined a plan whereby the various labor organizations could contribute to the national defense effort in more direct manner. The meeting was in no way an effort to obtain direct statements of policy from the various organizations but appeared to be for the purpose of laying the ground work for future activities. Mr. Seils has been appointed to continue observations along this line and to attend such future meetings as may become necessary.

Brother Fisk, WCCO steward, and Brother Seils, KSTP steward, both reported on the employment of women as apprentice control operators. This matter was discussed quite completely.

The process by which future military vacancies would be filled was also decided upon.

President Collier reported on an unofficial action at Radio Station WLB. This station is not organized by the local. It is

owned and operated by the University of Minnesota.

President Collier reported on the action taken at the February 23 meeting of the radio local presidents. This report was discussed at some length and then tabled pending the arrival of official copies of the minutes of the meeting and final approval or disapproval from the International Office.

The application for membership of Kermit Sueker was given its first reading. Meeting adjourned at 10:45 P. M.

Submitted by A. G. Peck, recording secretary.

GEORGE X. M. COLLIER,
President.

L. U. NO. 1249, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

Being just appointed press secretary I am really glad I have something to say, because I am not used to this sort of work.

Our local will have an anniversary dinner, Saturday evening, May 2nd, at the

Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y. at 8:30 o'clock. Tickets are \$2.50 per person. Wives and guests are welcome.

This will be one of the biggest moments that labor in Syracuse or New York State will see for a long time.

Our guest speakers will be some of the foremost leaders in the labor movement.

All Brothers will be welcome and will be assured of a very interesting evening.

EDWARD R. PECK,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1262, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Editor:

Local B-1262 of Cambridge, Mass., wishes to say "Hello" to other locals in the country. We have recently been organized, and are planning an annual dance, which will be held on Saturday evening, April 11, at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge. Music will be furnished by Al. Starita and his orchestra. A Defense Bond will be drawn for the holder of the lucky ticket.

Many of our boys of the Simplex Wire &

Cable Company, have entered Uncle Sam's Service, and we are doing our bit here, to help our country by buying Defense Bonds and Stamps.

Incidentally, Francis X. Moore, our representative, has been confined to the hospital, due to an automobile accident which occurred a few weeks ago. We hope for his speedy recovery, with expectations of seeing him out soon.

JOHN T. FITZGERALD,
Press Secretary.

NEW DIRECTOR OF U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Continued from page 184)

dled by competent young men rather than by middle-aged or aging men will find John J. Corson a new type of leader. He is primarily an administrator, one who arrives at decisions through conference, and then has the ability and courage to put these decisions into effect.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

In compliance with the requirements of the Fraternal Act of various states, we are publishing below information contained in the annual statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1941.

ASSETS

Bonds	\$1,264,063.55
United States and Canadian Government, States, Provinces and Cities	\$211,025.96
Railroads	49,180.55
Public Utilities	840,465.04
Industrial and Miscellaneous	163,392.00
Those subject to amortization carried at amortized values; those not subject carried at market values.	
Stocks	162,911.03
Public Utilities	\$100,648.97
Banks and Insurance Companies	36,869.06
Industrial and Miscellaneous	25,393.00
Carried at market values.	
First Mortgage Loans	3,726,515.84
Loans maturing in three years or less	\$153,800.00
Federal Housing Insured Loans	1,039,965.48
Monthly Amortized Loans	2,532,750.36
Collateral Loans	125,000.00
Real Estate Owned	601,023.02
Home Office Building	\$523,383.02
Other Real Estate	77,640.00
Carried at market values.	
Cash in Banks and Office	1,204,047.25
Interest and Rents Accrued	38,940.62
Other Assets	110,075.70
Total Admitted Assets	\$7,232,577.01

* Furniture and fixtures, stationery, supplies, etc., are not carried as an asset.

LIABILITIES

Death Claims due and unpaid	\$56,511.24
Death Claims incurred in current year and not reported until following year	25,375.00
Advance Assessments	19,206.90
Other Liabilities	2,112.72
Total Liabilities	\$103,205.86

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS—1941

Income

Memberships, Admission and Reinstatement Fees	\$1,211,791.00
Interest, Mortgage Loans	214,677.45
Interest, Bonds	68,564.43
Interest, Collateral Loans	6,568.96
Dividends on Stocks	13,017.38
Rents	71,585.65

Profits on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets	3,222.77
Other Income	10,999.88
Total Cash Income	\$1,600,427.52

Disbursements

Death Claims	\$635,102.75
Salaries of Trustees	9.00
Salaries of Employees	61,124.22
Insurance Department Fees	199.50
Rent	10,500.00
Advertising, Printing and Stationery	1,283.75
Postage, Express, Telegraph and Telephone	2,095.01
Insurance and Surety Bond Premiums	1,452.85
Publications	187.00
Expense Supreme Lodge Meetings	565.52
Legal Expenses and Fees	2,790.75
Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate	46,495.13
Auditing	750.00
Taxes: Federal, Personal Property, etc.	4,870.30
Contributions	720.00
Losses on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets	144.60
Convention	2,289.29
Miscellaneous	25.00
Total Cash Disbursements	\$770,604.67
Excess of Income Over Cash Disbursements	\$829,822.85

Exhibit of Certificates

	Number	Amount
Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1940	95,958	\$64,324,250.00
Benefit Certificates written during the year	35,294	
Benefit Certificates revived during the year	159	119,550.00
Benefit Certificates increased during the year		9,632,675.00
Total	131,411	\$74,076,475.00
Benefit Certificates terminated, deceased or transferred during the year	7,838	1,759,425.00
Total Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1941	123,573	\$72,317,050.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by death reported during the year	809	\$655,025.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by lapse reported during the year	7,029	\$1,104,400.00

Exhibit of Death Claims

Claims unpaid December 31, 1940	50	\$36,588.99
Claims reported during the year	809	655,025.00
Total	859	\$691,613.99
Claims paid during the year	702	635,102.75
Balance	157	\$56,511.24
Claims rejected during the year	81	
Claims unpaid December 31, 1941	76	\$56,511.24

IN MEMORIAM

Howard Wilson, L. U. No. B-309

Initiated February 5, 1941

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-309, record the passing of our Brother, Howard Wilson, on February 5; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

JAMES ALTIC,
B. H. BOSKAMT,
PATRICK COONEY,

East St. Louis, Ill. Committee

Henry T. Butler, L. U. No. 791

Initiated June 11, 1936

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Henry T. Butler, on the eleventh day of March, 1942; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to his sorrowing family the loss his Brothers feel in his untimely demise; be it

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy and condolence be extended to the bereaved family, that we stand in one minute of silent prayer at our next meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a mourning period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication therein.

W. D. ESTERHOOD,
Recording Secretary,
F. E. KIESSLING,
Financial Secretary,

Boston, Mass. Committee

Nick Marketta, L. U. No. 817

Initiated November 2, 1919

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called to his eternal reward our true and faithful Brother and friend, Nick Marketta; and

Whereas L. U. No. 817 has lost in the passing of Brother Marketta a loyal and true member who always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of the local; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand in one minute of silent prayer to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his beloved ones and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inscribed on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our monthly Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

"Wrong not the dead with tears:
A glorious bright tomorrow
Endeth a weary life of pain and sorrow."

Requiescat in pace.

BERNARD LONG,
WILLIAM W. LOUIS,
SAM GREENE,
JAMES HAYES,
JOHN J. McCOLLOUGH,

New York City, N. Y. Committee

Carl B. Dahl, L. U. No. B-31

Initiated November 4, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-31, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Carl B. Dahl, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which to a large extent we share with them.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Dahl, and a copy of this shall be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his family and one to our Journal for publication.

MAYNARD HOLT,
EMMETT WHITNEY,
EDMUND ZLONIS,

Duluth, Minn. Committee

Ray Eugene Wright, L. U. No. 384

Initiated January 14, 1942

We, the members of L. U. No. 384, with a sincere feeling of sorrow, record the passing through the "Valley of the shadow of death" of our Brother, Ray Eugene Wright.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to our Journal for publication, also a copy of this resolution be sent to the family, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

H. C. ELLIS,
Recording Secretary
Muskogee, Okla.

E. W. Davis, L. U. No. 547

Initiated July 1, 1939, in L. U. No. 708

With deep regret and condolence to his family, we, the members of L. U. No. 547, express our sincere feeling of sorrow for the loss of our Brother, E. W. Davis. In tribute to his honor we stand in one minute of silence and may his bereaved family feel a little comfort in our heartfelt sympathy; so be it

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

GEORGE KING,
Press Secretary
Aurora, Ill.

Robert L. Jones, L. U. No. B-304

Initiated November 5, 1938

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-304, record the passing of our late Brother, Robert L. Jones; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ALVIN C. HARRISON,
Recording Secretary
Topeka, Kans.

J. H. Hendricks, L. U. No. 278

Reinitiated March 6, 1938

With a sincere feeling of sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 278, record the passing of Brother J. H. Hendricks, former president.

Whereas in the passing of our Brother, L. U. No. 278 has lost one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that our membership stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

L. H. WILLMS,
C. A. WOLFE,
W. V. TUCKER,

Corpus Christi, Texas. Committee

Daniel Toomey, L. U. No. 912

Initiated March 22, 1935

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 912, record the untimely death of our friend and Brother, Daniel Toomey, January 12, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, by this Memoriam, extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their loss which we share with them; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and three sons, a copy to be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

H. A. LLOYD,
L. A. BERG,
H. E. PAPCKE,

Cleveland, Ohio. Committee

William C. Doran, L. U. No. B-1048

Initiated October 1, 1937

Whereas L. U. No. B-1048 notes and mourns the untimely passing of Brother William C. Doran who died March 7, 1942, a long-standing and loyal member of L. U. No. B-1048, since shortly after his connection with R. C. A.; always a cheerful and obliging personality and his fellow members miss him sorely; therefore be it

Resolved, That this committee proceed to drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that the Editor of our international magazine be instructed to publish this notice in our publication, and a copy be sent to the next of kin.

VANCE R. RUNYOR,
LESTER A. HALLER,
ANNA M. HEINTZ,

Indianapolis, Ind. Committee

Robert Edward Edge, L. U. No. 213

Initiated April 17, 1917

It is with sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 213, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Robert Edward Edge, who was called from us on February 27, 1942; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his family and friends and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family as a testimonial of our deep sympathy and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, as a tribute to his memory.

J. ATKINSON,
B. J. YARD,
E. A. KNIGHT,

Vancouver, B. C. Committee

William B. Kenny, L. U. No. B-202

Initiated August 22, 1933, in L. U. No. 151

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 202, record the passing of our Brother, William B. Kenny, therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

G. L. PICKLE,
J. L. MacDONALD,
R. J. OSBORNE,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

R. W. Lackey, L. U. No. B-18

Reinitiated March 17, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-18, record the passing of Brother R. W. Lackey; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Lackey.

CHARLES O. ECKLES,
HUGH BEAM,
BERNARD SMITH,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Erling Klungness, L. U. No. B-276

Initiated June 3, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Erling Klungness, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. B-276; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother and that they be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-276, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silence one minute as a tribute to his memory.

R. BERGMAN,
E. LEE,
L. T. DUTHEY,

Superior, Wis. Committee

Grover C. Merritt, L. U. No. B-688*Reinitiated November 11, 1941*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken suddenly from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, secretary, and friend, Grover C. Merritt; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Merritt L. U. No. B-688 has lost a lovable and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body assembled, stand in reverent silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

L. E. LEAMAN,
R. D. SCHAAF,
D. H. CREPS,

Committee

Mansfield, Ohio.

Frank J. DuBall, L. U. No. B-18*Initiated February 2, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-18, record the passing of Brother Frank J. DuBall, whose death occurred on January 23, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CHARLES O. ECKLES,
HUGH BEAM,
BERNARD SMITH,

Committee

Los Angeles, Calif.

Jess R. Cravens, L. U. No. 873*Initiated January 4, 1938*

It is with the deepest sorrow that the members of L. U. No. 873 record the passing of our Brother, Jess R. Cravens, in St. Louis, February 20. We wish to extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, which we share with them to a large extent. Our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, and a copy of this memorial shall be written into the minutes of our organization, a copy sent to the family, and one to our Journal for publication.

It is also proposed that we add a red star edged in gold to our service flag for our Brother who gave his life while engaged in defense work.

N. E. BOURNE,
Financial Secretary

Kokomo, Ind.

E. H. Allen, L. U. No. 920*Initiated January 14, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 920, record the passing of our Brother and treasurer, E. H. Allen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

E. I. MCKINNEY,
W. T. CONNOR,
GRADY ALLEN,
W. B. GALBRANT,

Committee

Abilene, Texas.

Peter J. Hamberg, L. U. No. 574*Initiated September 14, 1934*

Whereas with deep sorrow and sincere regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 574, record the passing of our late Brother, Peter J. Hamberg; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Hamberg L. U. No. 574 has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 574 extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silent meditation for one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

GUS CARLSON,
LOREN T. MATHEWS,
THOMAS F. VEALE,

Committee

Bremerton, Wash.

Boyd P. Scott, L. U. No. B-702*Initiated July 11, 1938*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, record the passing of our Brother, Boyd P. Scott, who passed away March 4, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

JOHN SCARLETT,
NEAL CAMPBELL,
J. L. RICH,

Committee

West Frankfort, Ill.

Perry A. Dirth, L. U. No. B-304*Initiated June 13, 1941*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-304, record the passing of our Brother, Perry A. Dirth; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

ALVIN C. HARRISON,

Recording Secretary

Topeka, Kans.

Carroll F. White, L. U. No. 617*Initiated October 15, 1919, in L. U. No. 169*

In the sudden death of Brother Carroll F. White, L. U. No. 617 deeply mourns the loss of a loyal and faithful member.

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones left behind and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 617 be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of this local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the late Brother's family as a true expression of our sympathy.

ALFRED S. SILVA,
J. P. CROWN,
J. J. BROWN,

Committee

San Mateo, Calif.

Henry L. Black, L. U. No. 813*Initiated September 1, 1938*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 813, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Henry L. Black, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which to a large extent we share with them.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Henry L. Black, and a copy of this shall be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy shall be sent to his family and to our Journal for publication.

E. L. MAWYER,

President

Roanoke, Va.

John J. Morrissey, L. U. No. 326*Initiated January 3, 1934*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John J. Morrissey;

Whereas L. U. No. 326 has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, John J. Morrissey; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 326, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 326, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 326 be draped in mourning for a period of 60 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, John J. Morrissey.

HENRY GREAVES,
JOHN F. O'NEILL,
FREDERICK BARNES,
WILLIAM BOYLE,
LAWRENCE CHOATE,
JOHN DOYLE,

Committee

Lawrence, Mass.

Alton R. Adams, L. U. No. 65*Initiated April 27, 1928*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our Brother, Alton R. Adams, whose untimely death occurred February 16, 1942; and

Whereas Brother Adams was for many years a true and faithful member of L. U. No. 65; and

Whereas his passing leaves us with a feeling of sadness at having lost a friend and Brother; be it hereby

Resolved, That L. U. No. 65 stand for one minute in silent tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one copy spread upon the minutes of this local union, and one copy sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

JOHN F. REDMAN, JR.,
I. DAVID KNOYLE,
ROBERT E. NICHOLLS,

Committee

Butte, Mont.

Edwin L. Morris, L. U. No. 361*Initiated December 16, 1940*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 361, record the death of our departed Brother, Edwin L. Morris; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our regular meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ALFRED B. SHAY,
ALLEN BEARD,
HARRY WOLFE,

Committee

Lebanon, Pa.

Theodore J. Robitaille, L. U. No. 213*Initiated October 2, 1916*

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 213, record the passing of our Brother, Theodore J. Robitaille; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

V. USHER,
F. PLANTEC,
E. A. KNIGHT,

Committee

Vancouver, B. C.

George Young, L. U. No. 6*Initiated October 26, 1935*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, George Young, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,
A. PULTZ,
C. FOEHN,

Committee

San Francisco, Calif.

Charles F. Kennedy, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated September 7, 1938*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles F. Kennedy; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-9 has lost in the passing of Brother Kennedy one of its true and loyal members; be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JAMES SCURLOCK,
G. A. DALTON,
EDWIN E. SAGER,

Committee

Chicago, Ill.

Karl Eastham, L. U. No. 800*Initiated September 3, 1934, in L. U. No. 650*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 800, record the sudden death of Brother Karl Eastham; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

B. B. KOHLER,

President,

H. C. LEFEBVRE,

Recording Secretary,

Sacramento, Calif. Committee

Robert McDonough, L. U. No. B-2*Reinitiated March 19, 1937*

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-2, pay our tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Robert McDonough; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of the family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

AUGUST HAARSTICK,
ARTHUR SANDS,
O. MEYER,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

William Lottritz, L. U. No. 6*Initiated December 10, 1936*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Lottritz, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,
A. PULTZ,
C. FOEHN,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

C. D. Whitehead, L. U. No. B-549*Initiated May 27, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-549, record the passing of esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles D. Whitehead, who passed away February 2, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

LEO CANEDY,
H. MCCORKELL,
A. A. NELSON,

Austin, Minn.

Committee

Allen Keating, L. U. No. B-2*Initiated June 9, 1922*

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-2, pay tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Allen Keating; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. E. BOCKETT,
AUGUST VOLKERT,
WILLIAM HOPKINS,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

Norma Moore, L. U. No. B-713*Initiated February 10, 1942*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-713, record the passing of our late Sister, Norma Moore; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to her memory and extend our sympathy to her family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

G. A. FORSBERG,
LYDIA RODRIQUEZ,
LILLIAN HURSA,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

J. H. Spencer, L. U. No. 1037*Initiated May 31, 1906, in L. U. No. 435*

It is with great sorrow and regret that we have to record the passing of our late Brother, J. H. Spencer, who was called from us Friday, March 6, 1942, at the age of 69 years. John was a beloved and respected member of our local and most highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was always ready to aid and assist a needy Brother. He was a good union man and craftsman, and one who could be depended upon to advance the principles of union labor at all times; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deep sympathy to his family in their great sorrow, and that a copy of this resolution be placed on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

A. W. MILES,

Winnipeg, Man.

Recording Secretary

John Sisich, L. U. No. 6*Initiated August 1, 1941*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Sisich, who had been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,
A. PULTZ,
C. FOEHN,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

W. H. Baker, L. U. No. 734*Initiated October 31, 1937*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother and president, W. H. Baker, who died February 4, 1942; and Whereas Brother Baker will be greatly missed from our ranks as a true and faithful member of L. U. No. 734; and

Whereas L. U. No. 734 desires to express its great sorrow and extend its most sincere sympathies to the loved ones of our deceased Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; that a copy of this resolution be mailed to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

O. W. HERB,

Norfolk, Va.

J. E. HAWKINS,

Secretary

Clarence Miller, L. U. No. B-17*Initiated June 12, 1922*

Whereas it was the wish of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our ranks on March 8 our esteemed and worthy Brother, Clarence Miller; and

Whereas it is the wish of the members of L. U. No. B-17 to express our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in this their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of L. U. No. B-17, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

EDWARD J. LYON,
SETH WHITE,
F. DONAHUE,

Detroit, Mich.

Committee

Walter R. Saunders, L. U. No. B-18*Initiated November 16, 1922*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the officers and members of L. U. No. B-18, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Walter R. Saunders, who, at the time of his death, was serving his local union in the office of treasurer; and

Whereas Brother Saunders was for many years a true and faithful member of L. U. No. B-18 who gave generously of his time and efforts in the interests of his local union and who always upheld the principles of the Brotherhood; and

Whereas his passing leaves us with a feeling of sadness at having lost a friend and Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss, which, to a large extent, we share with them; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in honor of Brother Saunders; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

CHARLES O. ECKLES,
HUGH BEAM,
BERNARD SMITH,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

C. H. Liapis, L. U. No. 734*Initiated January 6, 1939*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, C. H. Liapis, who died on February 21, 1942; and

Whereas Brother Liapis will be greatly missed from our ranks as a true and faithful member of L. U. No. 734; and

Whereas we of L. U. No. 734 desire to express our sincere sorrow and extend to the family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

O. W. HERB,

Norfolk, Va.

J. E. HAWKINS,

Secretary

John P. Ready, L. U. No. B-2*Initiated March 18, 1918*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 2, mourn the passing of our Brother, John P. Ready, business manager and financial secretary, who departed this life February 16, 1942.

In his passing, the Brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member, who in his years of service has proved himself worthy and remained faithful to the end.

His space may be filled in our ranks, but his honest and outspoken dealing will never be forgotten.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute at a meeting of the local and expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and that they be entered into the minutes of the local union, and sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory.

H. A. BAITY,
CHARLES E. FOGG,
ELVIN GREEN,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

Mable Thomas, L. U. No. B-1067*Initiated May 13, 1937***"In Memory of Mable"**

We will miss her cheery smile
And her love of life, too.
Doesn't it seem she is just away
To me and you?

Although our hearts are heavy
And our grief you will never know,
Her place will always be revered
As on through life we go.

We know she cannot suffer
The pain that was so cruel.
We know she is in a better world;
The world the Heavenly Father rules.

VADA T. LALLY,

Warren, Ohio.

Press Secretary,
L. U. No. B-1067

W. H. Irwin, L. U. No. 716

Reinitiated June, 1912, in L. U. No. 58

Brother W. H. Irwin was first initiated November 1, 1899, in L. U. No. 58, Niagara Falls. Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to call to His eternal rest on February 12, 1942, our esteemed and worthy Brother, who was in continuous good standing in the Brotherhood for 30 years; and

Whereas it is the desire of this local union to express and extend our sympathy to the loved ones left behind; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; that we stand one minute in silent prayer at our next regular meeting in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife, a copy spread upon the minutes of the local union, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

EDD WHITE,
EDDIE WOOD,
DON KENNARD,
A. V. POTTER,
ART G. ELLIS,

Houston, Tex.

Committee

H. Harold Williams, L. U. No. 1085

Initiated October 2, 1938

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1085, record the passing of Brother H. Harold Williams on March 14, 1942.

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

PHILLIP M. GUSSOW,
JEROME GOLD,
JEROME NEWMAN,

New York, N. Y.

Committee

Gerald King, L. U. No. B-17

Initiated December 30, 1929, in L. U. No. 352

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-17, pay our last respects to our Brother, Gerald King, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to call from our midst; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our loss and grief to the loved ones left behind and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother King, and a copy to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

C. E. HALL,
L. MILLER,
J. OZIAS,

Detroit, Mich.

Committee

Jeremiah T. Burke, L. U. No. 325

Initiated April 14, 1919

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 325, record the passing of our Brother, Jeremiah T. Burke, on March 13, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JAMES NEILSON,
FRANCIS HOGAN,
STANLEY MISKE,

Binghamton, N. Y.

Committee

Alfred Galipeau, L. U. No. B-420

Initiated September 15, 1939

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-420, record the passing of our late Brother, Alfred Galipeau, who passed away on March 19, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR J. KUNKEL,
FRANCIS SCULLY,
ADDISON DISSINGER,

Waterbury, Conn.

Committee

Reginald Morin, L. U. No. B-39

Initiated October 17, 1940 in L. U. No. 104

Ward K. Welch, L. U. No. B-39

Initiated October 14, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-39, record the passing to the great beyond of Brothers Reginald Morin and Ward K. Welch; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to their memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to their families and drape our charter for a period of 30 days in further respect to their memories, and send a copy of these resolutions to our official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM EVINGER,
H. DEROLPH,
C. A. BOHMER,

Cleveland, Ohio.

Committee

Charles Sehrt, L. U. No. 349

With great sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 349, record the death of Brother Charles Sehrt. We wish to express to his family our sympathy in the time of their sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 349 stand for one minute in silence as a tribute to our departed Brother, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a mark of respect; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be entered upon the minutes of our local union.

FRED HATCHER,
CHRIS FAGIN,
BENJAMIN MARKS,

Miami, Fla.

Committee

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MARCH 1 TO MARCH 31, 1942

L. U.	Name	Amount
800	Karl Eastham	\$1,000.00
711	Henry C. Neumann	1,000.00
595	Edward B. Eshleman	1,000.00
26	L. P. Markham	1,000.00
361	E. L. Morris	300.00
I. O. (595)	S. L. Pierce	1,000.00
134	E. J. Farrell	1,000.00
40	A. W. Munson	825.00
349	C. W. Sehrt	1,000.00
574	P. J. Hanberg	1,000.00
1141	David C. Blossom	300.00
760	V. H. Downs	300.00
3	J. P. Winter, Jr.	1,000.00
I. O. (763)	Montie R. James	1,000.00
711	J. M. Laurie	825.00
134	Jerome White	1,000.00
5	P. K. Diven	1,000.00
835	H. B. Pope	650.00
I. O. (202)	William B. Kenney	1,000.00
5	R. R. Kahl	825.00
304	R. E. Weigel	350.00
702	G. G. Mardaus	475.00
18	W. R. Saunders	1,000.00
276	Erling Klungess	825.00
200	Alfred W. Kanaar	1,000.00
617	C. F. White	1,000.00
817	B. N. Marketta	1,000.00
304	R. L. Jones	650.00
813	Harry L. Black	650.00
I. O. (1144)	J. P. McNallis	1,000.00
70	J. T. Phoebeus	475.00
702	Boyd P. Scott	650.00
134	Stuart McCarrell	1,000.00
180	Guy W. See	1,000.00
104	R. A. McDonald	825.00
711	Charles Jensen	1,000.00
713	Frank Storm	500.00
18	Ralph W. Lackey	1,000.00
197	W. W. O'Neal	300.00
702	Paul D. Morgan	1,000.00
920	E. H. Allen	300.00
494	G. F. Burghardt	650.00
		\$63,450.00

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 191)

her house on November 17. Enough were present that an election of officers was held. Incidentally, we now have an enrollment of 22 members. From then on our meetings have been held every second and fourth Monday of each month at the homes of the different members. The first hour is spent attending to regular business, the second is a social hour, at which time simple refreshments are served, but are served with great zest.

We have donated \$5 to the Red Cross and are most vitally interested in defense projects. The Metal Trades Council of the A. F. of L. is holding a dance on St. Patrick's Day. One half of the proceeds is to go to the Salvation Army. Some of our members are taking part in the arrangements of the dance.

We boast of being the only metal trades auxiliary in southern New Mexico, which goes to show that our electrician husbands must be progressive, otherwise they wouldn't have such enthusiastic wives.

We are proud of our very zealous president and are fortunate in having a very capable secretary. Our president has tried to give each and every member a vital part to perform in the auxiliary. In turn the members have responded splendidly. We are hopeful of a continued cooperation since our members are friendly, progressive and do things in a big way.

Following are our officers: Mrs. Jake Yates, president; Mrs. Gil Wilder, vice president; Mrs. Claud Chapin, secretary; Mrs. Lee Ricketts, treasurer; Mrs. W. H. Lewis, publicity and historian. Executive committee: Mrs. Thomas E. White, Mrs. Norris Paul, Mrs. Theis.

We will be very interested in hearing from other auxiliaries of the I. B. E. W.

Mrs. W. H. Lewis,
Press Secretary.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL

proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size.

\$1.85

* Please add 10% for Federal Tax

Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

ELECTRIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, 222 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
ILLINOIS FLUORESCENTS, 2949 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SOLAR LIGHT CO., 718 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

AMALGAMATED RADIO TELEVISION CORP., 476 Broadway, N. Y. C.
ARTKRAFT SIGN CO., Lima, Ohio.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Conduit and Fittings

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Moundsville, W. Va.
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
WIEMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Switchboards, Panel Boards and Enclosed Switches

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 41 E. 11th St., New York City.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO", Newark, N. J.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ERICKSON REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.
FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.

PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
PETERSON & CO., C. J., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.

Electric Signal Apparatus, Telephones and Telephone Supplies

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.
AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.
MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
SCHWARZE ELECTRIC CO., Adrian, Mich.
STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

Outlet Boxes

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Wire, Cable and Conduit

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Colt St., Irvington, N. J.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
HATFIELD WIRE AND CABLE CO., Hillside, N. J.
HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., Moundsville, W. Va.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., New Brunswick, N. J.
WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

Lighting Fixtures and Lighting Equipment

ACME LAMP & FIXTURE WORKS, INC., 497 E. Houston St., New York City.
AINSWORTH, GEORGE, 239 E. 44th St., New York City.
ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN FLUORESCENT EQUIPMENT CO., INC., 919 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CORPORATION, 2080 E. Castor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.
A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
ATLASTA FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
B. & B. NEON DISPLAY CO., 372 Broome St., New York City.
BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.
BELMUTH MFG. CORP., 116 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.
BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 131 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRASSNER LTG. MFG. CO., INC., 138 Mulberry St., New York City.
BRIGHTLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 1027 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
BUTT-SHORE LTG. FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
CAESAR MFG. CO., 480 Lexington Ave., New York City.
CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. & 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
CENTRE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
CHATHAM METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 134 Mott St., New York City.

CITY METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 257 W. 17th St., New York City.
 CLAUDE E. CANNING, 1809 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLUMBIA LTG. FIX. CO., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd St., Corona, L. I.
 CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 CURTIS LIGHTING, INC., 6135 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 ELECTRIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, 222 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELTEE MFG. CO., 182 Grand St., New York City.
 ENDER MFG. CO., 260 West St., New York City.
 FINVER, IRVING, 204 E. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKFORD LTG. FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRINK CORP.—STERLING BRONZE, 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 GLOBE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, JACK, 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 GOTHAM LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 26 E. 13th St., New York City.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 GRUBER BROS., 72 Spring St., New York City.
 HALCOLITE CO., INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING CO., FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., LTD., 214 E. 34th St., New York City.
 HORLBECK METAL CRAFTS, INC., 420 Kerigan Ave., Union City, N. J.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HUDSON LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 180 Grand St., New York City.
 HY-LITE CORP., 45 L St., Boston, Mass.
 ILLINOIS FLUORESCENTS, 2949 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 JOLECO FLUORESCENT FIXTURE CORP., 2313-15 Baldwin St., St. Louis, Mo.
 KENT METAL MFG. CO., 490 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 KIRLIN COMPANY, THE, 3435 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 KLEGL BROS., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KRAMER ENG. CO., 2315 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 KUPFERBERG LTG. FIX. CO., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 LEADER LAMP CO., 79 Crosby St., New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 LIGHT CONTROL CO., 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 11 E. 36th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO., 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 LITECONTROL CORP., 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MAJESTIC METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 61 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.

McFADDEN LIGHTING CO., 1710 Madison St., St. Louis, Mo.
 McLEOD, WARD & CO., INC., Poplar Ave., Little Ferry, N. J.
 MCPHILBEN MFG. CO., INC., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 MELOLITE CORP., 104-14 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 METALCRAFT, INC., 1009 South 8th St., St. Joseph, Mo.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 METALLIC ARTS CO., 80 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
 METROLITE MFG. CO., 655 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1403 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 MODERN LIGHTS CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 MOE-BRIDGES, and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 NATIONAL FLUORESCENT CORP., 169 Wooster St., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 NU-LITE MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 PEERLESS ELEC. MDSE. CO., 138 Bowery, New York City.
 PEERLESS LAMP WORKS, 600 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.
 PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., 378 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.
 PICKWICK METALCRAFT CORP., 489 Broome St., New York City.
 PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PURITAN LTG. FIX. CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 QUALITY BENT GLASS CORP., 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 R & R LTG. PROD., INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 RADIANT LTG. FIX. CO., 95 Morton St., New York City.
 RAMBUSCH DECORATING CO., 332 E. 48th St., New York City.
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.
 RICHTER METALCRAFT CORP., 129 Grand St., New York City.
 ROMAN ARTS CO., INC., St. Louis, Mo.
 ROYAL FLUORESCENT CO., Trenton, N. J.
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.
 SCHAFFER CO., MAX., Stagg & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SIGOLOFF BROS. ELEC. FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 SIMES CO., INC., 22 W. 15th St., New York City.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHT CO., 718 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SPEAR LTG. FIX. CO., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.
 STAR LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 67 Spring St., New York City.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STERILART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SUPERIOR FLUORESCENT LTG. CORP., 1148 Utica Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 TEEL LIGHTING FIXTURE & SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 VIM LITE, INC., 52 E. 19th St., New York City.
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WAGNER MFG. CO., CHARLES, 133 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermillion, Ohio.
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 32 E. 57th St., New York City.
 WINSTON & CO., INC., CHAS. J., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITTELLITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
 WOLFERS, HENRY L., 603 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Coin-Operated Machines

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 LION MANUFACTURING CORP., "Bally," 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Luminous Tube Transformers

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
 JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
 NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.
 RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

Electrical Portable Lamps, Lamp Shades and Electrical Novelties Division

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 W. 26th St., New York City.
 ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 3 W. 29th St., New York City.
 ABELS WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 W. 24th St., New York City.
 AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 21st St., New York City.
 ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 22 W. 19th St., New York City.
 ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Avenue, New York City.
 ATLAS APPLIANCE CORP., 366 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIOS, INC., 3 W. 19th St., New York City.
 BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOV. CO., 294 E. 137th St., New York City.
 BECK, A., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.
 BENNETT, INC., J., 350 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 W. 26th St., New York City.
 BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 W. 28th St., New York City.
 CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CEL-O-LITE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.
 CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 W. 26th St., New York City.
 CICERO & CO., 48 W. 25th St., New York City.
 CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 W. 21st St., New York City.
 COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 E. 21st St., New York City.
 CORONET METAL CRAFTSMAN, 35 E. 21st St., New York City.
 DACOR CORP., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
 DAVART, INC., 16 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 DEAL ELEC. CO., INC., 338 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
 DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 116 E. 16th St., New York City.
 EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIOS, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.
 ELITE GLASS CO., INC., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 EXCELSIOR ART STUDIOS, 20 W. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, INC., H., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
 GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 W. 27th St., New York City.
 HANSON CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 HIRSCH & CO., INC., J. B., 18 W. 20th St., New York City.
 HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.
 HUNRATH, GERTRUDE, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 HY-ART LAMP & SHADE CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
 INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., 44 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.
KEG-O-PRODUCTS CORP., 111 W. 19th St., New York City.
KESSLER, INC., WARREN L., 119 W. 24th St., New York City.
KWON LEE CO., INC., 253 5th Ave., New York City.
LIGIN CO., NATHAN, 51 W. 24th St., New York City.
LEBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 W. 18th St., New York City.
LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., 591 Broadway, New York City.
LIGHTOLIER CO., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
LULIS CORP., 29 E. 22nd St., New York City.
LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 W. 25th St., New York City.
METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 W. 54th St., New York City.
MEYER CO., WILLIAM C., 114 E. 16th St., New York City.
MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 W. 24th St., New York City.
MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.
NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
ORTNER CO., S., 36 W. 24th St., New York City.
ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PARCHLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PAUL & CO., INC., EDWARD P., 43 W. 13th St., New York City.
PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.
PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 E. 47th St., New York City.
QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 23 E. 21st St., New York City.
QUEEN LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 24th St., New York City.
QUOIZEL, INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 W. 23rd St., New York City.
ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.
ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 W. 30th St., New York City.
SALEM BROS., 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 E. 21st St., New York City.
SHELBURNE ELEC. CO., 46 W. 27th St., New York City.
SILVRAY LTD., INC., 47-02 31st Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.
STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 W. 38th St., New York City.
STERN ELEC. NOV. MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.
STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 E. 28th St., New York City.
TEBOR, INC., 45 W. 25th St., New York City.
TROJAN NOV. CO., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 E. 18th St., New York City.
VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
WHITE LAMPS, INC., 160 Buffalo Ave., Paterson, N. J.
WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.
WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 W. 25th St., New York City.
WABASH APPLIANCE CORP., BIRDSEYE ELECTRIC CORP., WABASH PHOTOLAMP CORP., INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., INC. (SUBSIDIARIES), 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elevator Control Boards and Controlling Devices

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.
HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 115-58 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

Electrical Specialties

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CIRCLE F. MFG. CO., 720 Monmouth St., Trenton, N. J.
O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
TRENTON PLASTIC & METALS CO., 10 Prince St., Trenton, N. J.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Electrical Metal Molding and Surface Metal Raceway

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Refrigeration

CROSLY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Radio Manufacturing

AIR KING PRODUCTS CO., INC., 1523-29 63rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AMALGAMATED RADIO TELEVISION CORP., 476 Broadway, N. Y. C.
AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.
AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Defiance, Ohio.
ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 21-10 49th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Pas-saic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.
COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
CROSLY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.
ELECTROMATIC DISTRIBUTORS, INC., 88 University Place, New York, N. Y.
FRED TRANSFORMER CO., 72 Spring St., New York, N. Y.
GAROD RADIO CORP., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
HAMILTON RADIO MFG. CO., 142 West 26th St., New York City.
INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
LANGVIN CO., INC., 103 Lafayette St., New York City.
MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.
RADIO ESSENTIALS, INC., 427 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
RADIO WIRE & TELEVISION, INC., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.
REGAL RADIO, 14 W. 17th St., New York City.
REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.
TRAV-LER KARENOLA RADIO & TELEVISION CORP., 1036 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
U. S. TELEVISION MFG. CORP., 106 Seventh St., New York, N. Y.
VARIABLE CONDENSER CORP., 63 Hope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wiring Devices

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Sockets, Streamers, Switch Plates

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

Flashlights, Flashlight Batteries

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Dry Cell Batteries and Fuses

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Electrode Manufacturing

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.
ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

Floor Boxes

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Household Appliances

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Electric Batteries

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.
MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Armature and Motor Winding, and Controller Devices

AMERICAN ELEC. MOTOR AND REPAIR CO., 1442 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.
KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.
NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.
PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.
SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
ZENITH ELECTRIC CO., 845 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous

ARTKRAFT SIGN CO., Lima, Ohio.
BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
DELTA ELECTRIC CO., Marion, Ind.
ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.
HANSON - VAN WINKLE - MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.
KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.
LEECE NEVILLE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
PATTERSON MFG. CO., Denison, Ohio.
PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.
ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.
TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

PURCHASE OF DEFENSE BONDS ADVOCATED

(Continued from page 185)

tion work, maintenance work, or electrical repair work—that is, when such vehicles are used for transporting man or men and/or material to and from job, and said vehicle remains at job site with man or men in the performance of electrical work, and the operation of the vehicle is an integral part of the work—such operator comes under the jurisdiction of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

"It is understood and agreed that the equipment operated by electrical workers shall only be the truck carrying the line and maintenance crews, tools, etc., to and from the job, or the emergency car from electrical contracting shops carrying only tools and repair equipment for emergency work. Operation of all delivery equipment for the delivery of materials of all character, such as poles, pipes, transformers, cables, and electrical appliances, such as refrigerators, radios, etc., shall be the jurisdiction of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS.

"Signed this 11th day of February, 1942.

"INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

"(s) JOHN M. GILLESPIE,

"General Secretary-Treasurer.

"(s) DAVE BECK,

"Vice President.

"INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

"(s) G. M. BUGNIAZET,

"International Secretary.

"(s) CHARLES M. PAULSEN,

"Chairman, Executive Council.

"(s) ED J. BROWN,

"International President."

The council discussed the matter fully, and it was moved and seconded that the agreement be approved. Motion carried.

International President Brown presented and read a letter addressed to him by International Vice President Bell, relative to the vice presidential district. The communication was considered and discussed by the council, and the facts in it accepted as information to be used at a future date when the council shall be considering that district, as referred to them by the St. Louis convention.

International President Brown reported on the activities of his office since the last meeting, and several important controversies were fully gone over and discussed. The council congratulated President Brown on the progress that he and his staff have made, and he was advised to continue handling the matters that had not been concluded, in the way that they were being handled.

The appeal of Eugene E. Scott was then considered, and all matters looked into, and after a general discussion it was moved and seconded that the decision of International Representative Petty and International President Brown be sustained. Motion carried.

The request for retirement compensation of Essie F. Hayward, clerk employed at the I. O., who resigned on June 6, 1941, was considered and it was moved and seconded that the request be denied. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, of the funds of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and found the audit correct. Moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be accepted and the audit filed. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock of the funds of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association and found the audit correct. Moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be accepted and the executive council report same to the meeting of the trustees of the Benefit Association. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded, that the international secretary stand instructed to communicate with all parties having matters before the executive council, and advise them of the council's actions on their propositions. Motion carried.

All matters which were brought before the council having been disposed of, and the Brotherhood's activities having been carefully

reviewed and discussed, there being no further business the council adjourned sine die.

CHARLES M. PAULSEN,
Chairman.

D. A. MANNING,
Secretary.

PENSIONS GRANTED

	Formerly of L. U. No.
I. O. Arnold, Adam W.	870
I. O. Buchman, Walter	134
I. O. Carr, Walter T.	75
I. O. Crowley, A. G.	134
I. O. Davis, H. B.	226
I. O. Enright, John	694
I. O. Feigert, F. A.	64
I. O. Fox, Harry G.	540
I. O. Geitz, Christian A.	1
I. O. Griffiths, David	134
I. O. Halligan, Eugene J.	134
I. O. Hamel, Robert H.	68
I. O. Hedsten, Ollie	17
I. O. Holmquist, William	569
I. O. Horning, William L.	569
I. O. Kyrk, Leroy B.	178
I. O. Lancraft, Earl D.	90
I. O. Lewerenz, William A.	117
I. O. Marcotte, John	1031
Manchester, N. H.	
I. O. McDowell, Thomas D.	9
I. O. McLeod, Daniel	213
I. O. Meadowcroft, Albert E.	3
I. O. Nash, William A.	397
I. O. Rascoe, Joseph	3
I. O. Reble, Gottlob J.	694
I. O. Robertson, Nathaniel	309
I. O. Saylor, John	214
I. O. Smith, James H.	39
I. O. Snyder, John B.	744
I. O. Somers, F. H.	613
Virginia City, Nev. (Now defunct)	
I. O. Stewart, Albert C.	3
I. O. Summerfield, Robert B.	477
I. O. Sundburg, William	17
I. O. Terboss, Lodowick	394
I. O. Valentine, George E.	52
I. O. Warnecke, William A.	234
Brainerd, Minn. (Now defunct)	
I. O. Warner, William G.	14
I. O. Weaver, Edward	3
I. O. Wharton, William B.	151
San Francisco, Calif.	
I. O. White, John	16
I. O. Wood, Lester E., Sr.	3

L. U. No.

1	Bleakney, Alex Z.
1	Hill, Herbert H.
1	Niehaus, Joseph F.
1	Walsh, Michael A.
1	Williams, William M.
3	Anderson, Frank A.
3	Byron, William E.
3	Cadiz, John J.
3	Carstens, Henry A.
3	Cheiks, Charles
3	Hoyt, Walter
3	Johnson, John F.
3	Loeser, Frederick
3	Miller, Eugene B.
3	Pecci, Pio N.
3	Peck, L. Herbert
3	Poole, Charles
3	Villar, Charles F.
3	Whitford, Christopher
4	Truch, Paul
6	Sproul, Andrew F.
9	Ashlock, George H.
9	Brundage, Noah J.
9	Costello, T. J.
9	Davis, Lewis S.
9	King, Fred
9	Miller, Edward F.

L. U. No.

9	Shippy, Frank
28	Shipley, Joseph L.
38	Coll, Charles C.
46	Curtis, Robert E. L.
46	Lee, John T.
48	Caine, James C.
50	Perkins, Lewis C.
52	Crozier, Robert
52	Sohnle, Henry
54	Drum, William A.
55	Armbrest, S. W.
55	Robison, William A.
79	Richter, Harry
81	Devers, John A.
84	Carver, John L.
103	Foley, Thomas A.
103	Merrill, William G.
103	Noonan, John J.
103	Quinlan, Bert F.
103	Smith, Ira
113	Mullen, J. K.
122	Shipman, Charles W.
124	Dollison, Charles H.
125	Franks, H. H.
125	Greenwood, John
125	Lamont, A. B.
125	Mickle, W. G.

L. U. No.

125	Watson, James H.
134	Bibb, Arthur
134	Curran, George
134	Fish, Earl
134	Fleury, Albert N.
134	Honath, Fred
134	Hopp, Edward
134	Johnson, Joseph A.
134	King, Louis J.
134	Kreibohm, Albert O.
134	McCauley, John
134	O'Dwyer, Michael
134	Perkins, Arthur
134	Uppington, J. P.
134	Wilms, T. F.
156	Johnson, Phil G.
176	Birkey, Frank J.
195	Baty, Robert F.
195	Davis, Frank
195	O'Keefe, Sylvester
195	Smith, Dennis J.
200	Solomon, S. J.
213	Baker, Dallas V.
213	Fitch, John D.
213	Tisdale, Albert E.
214	Collins, Austin F.

L. U. No. =

214	Stephens, Lloyd W.
245	Kuney, Elmer
263	Steckline, Harry J.
309	Major, Frank
326	Connor, William A.
333	Thims, Peter N.
348	Frame, James W.
349	Fry, Leo J.
349	Heird, Samuel C.
428	Yowell, Charles F.
438	Brannan, Edward
481	Carmichael, H. C.
483	Thomas, Ed
501	Bleeker, John, Sr.
504	Proper, R. R.
664	Feuerstein, Hermann F.
702	Frazier, Ara J.
702	Parrigin, George
711	McIntire, William T.
734	Moore, E. G.
770	Frebel, Christian
774	Moore, Charles
800	Bording, James C.
840	Gilkey, Irving C.
865	Wheat, Elijah M.
953	Allen, Thomas J.

CITY DEFENDING ITSELF

(Continued from page 173)

Morale won't be broken. The demolition squads will do their best to make this possible.

UNITS FOR UNIONISTS

It is essential that demolition squads have electrical workers, not only to patch up wires and restore service, but to protect the other members of the squad from dangerous high tension wires. The electrician is wanted on other posts also. Among them:

The emergency food and housing division must have at least one electrician at every post to maintain lighting and cooking facilities.

Rescue squads must include electricians to deal with broken wires.

Emergency repair, of course, must have electricians to reestablish electric service.

The communications division and the air raid warning system can use men skilled in electricity and radio.

Many of our Brothers have already been assigned to special blackout duty, to pull switches.

They make competent air raid wardens, but should not take such posts if needed for duties where electrical skill is essential.

The medical division (first aid stations and hospitals) needs electrical workers to maintain electrical service within buildings. Light is necessary, to dress wounds and to perform operations. The gas decontamination centers need electrical workers to maintain lighting so gas casualties may be properly cared for.

ALECS WORK AT COMMAND

Linemen make splendid auxiliary firemen because they are used to climbing and to rough outdoor work, but most of them will be commandeered by the public utility repair squads.

Electrical skill is essential at so many different points where the stress of the blitz may damage the fabric of the city that the electrical worker cannot refrain from giving aid, cannot even choose his post, but must cheerfully fit himself into any spot where he is most needed.

Patrick McCartney, labor relations advisor for the national Office of Civilian Defense, cites as one of the most outstanding acts of patriotism on the part of labor unions the changeover of the lighting system of New York city, which was done free of charge by members of our L. U. No. B-3, working on their own time. They installed 28,000 control boxes which enable street lighting to be turned off by air raid wardens on the signal for blackout. Some 1,200 members of the local worked in rain and sleet a Saturday and Sunday in order that the changeover might be completed by December 15, a week after the Pearl Harbor attack.

MORE NEWS FROM MANY FRONTS

The Building Trades Council of Contra Costa County, Calif., is taking a very active part in civilian defense. In this area, adjacent to San Francisco, the building trades locals mostly have a county-wide jurisdiction, including the 14 cities and

towns. In each municipality there are representatives of labor acting as chairmen on one or more of the civilian defense units, including civilian highway patrol, air raid wardens, air craft warning, fire protection, evacuation, demolition, rescue, transportation and Red Cross.

The Contra Costa County Civilian Defense committee is the nerve center for coordination of all the cities and communities. This committee consists of the 10 heads of units, plus a coordinator. It was appointed by the county board of supervisors. Chairman of the rescue unit is Paul Berg, business representative of the Teamsters; and Jack Ahearn, also of the Teamsters, is chairman of the aircraft warning service, which is a 24-hour job every day of the month. In addition there are nine vice chairmen from the organized crafts. The vice chairmen for fire protection, evacuation, demolition, rescue and transportation are all business representatives of building trades unions.

EFFICIENT HANDLING

The representatives of the Carpenters, Plumbers, Laborers, Teamsters and Electrical Workers each have a chart listing the various equipment and personnel in each community. If electricians are wanted for emergency call, the business manager of L. U. No. 302 is called. He refers to his chart and knows the number of men available nearest the place of action, so he is able to direct them quickly to the report center. Other trades and crafts follow the same system. Teamsters also have to list the locations of all types of equipment which may be needed and it is their responsibility to assemble this equipment at a given location when they are directed to do so. They will participate in evacuation, demolition, rescue and transportation.

Here, as in other localities, it appears that organized labor has taken the initiative. The program as outlined was suggested to the civilian defense organization of the county by members of organized labor, who then carried out the details. E. A. Lawrence, secretary of L. U. No. 302, reports that the entire membership of A. F. of L. unions in Contra Costa County have volunteered for civilian defense work. This is between 18,000 and 20,000 persons in a total population of 119,000.

They are stepping fast toward an efficient organization in Tucson, Ariz., also. Both the Building and Construction Trades Council, the Central Labor Union and the railroad labor organizations have been given representation on the Pima County Civilian Defense Coordinating committee. A labor committee has been included by the governor on the state council, and each county has its labor committee. Two members of I. B. E. W. Local No. B-570 are serving as vice chairmen on the Pima County organization. They are F. M. McLean and Business Manager William A. West. Brother West says that each and every one of the 67 members of the local will have his particular job to do in civilian defense units. Nine hundred members of building trades

unions have registered already, and training classes are starting.

As a further expression of good will to Uncle Sam the Tucson Central Trades Council donated a boxing and wrestling ring to the U. S. Army Air Base, costing about \$1,500.

A. F. of L. groups in Bremerton, Wash., have donated funds for four mobile surgical units and are now raising money for purchase of a station wagon ambulance for the Red Cross. The central defense council includes representatives from the Central Labor Union, Building Trades and Metal Trades Councils. Ninety per cent of the membership of the affiliated unions is registered with the office of the defense coordinator who has assigned them to posts with the advice of the labor representatives. Members of our Local No. 574 are actively participating. Ben Meek, business manager, reports. Though working at top speed all day, the union men turn out willingly for drill and practice at night. Employers are supplying motor vehicles and tools.

According to James M. Landis, executive director of the Office of Civilian Defense, labor's aid is wanted and will be recognized in civilian defense activities. He made this statement at a conference attended by leaders of the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and the railroad brotherhoods. Organized labor will be represented on municipal and state defense councils throughout the nation "through persons recommended by labor itself."

Among those named to the national labor advisory committee is Ed J. Brown, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

CLOCKWISE MOVEMENTS OF A. C. AND D. C. MOTORS

(Continued from page 187)

subscript numbers used in marking the terminals should be taken from the numbers reserved for use with that phase. The numbers should be applied to the terminals in the same order in which the terminals are connected to the different

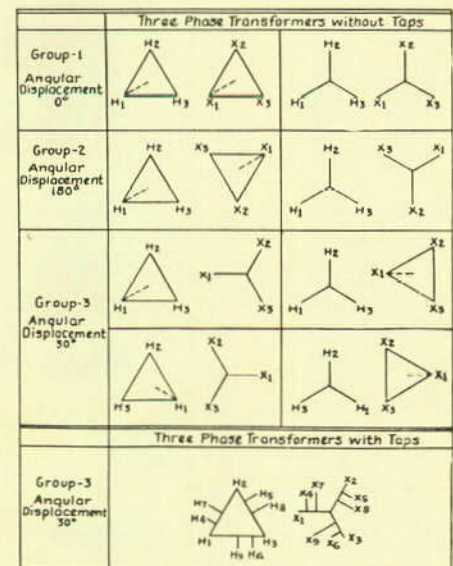


Fig. 6—Lead markings and voltage vector diagrams for usual three-phase transformer connections.

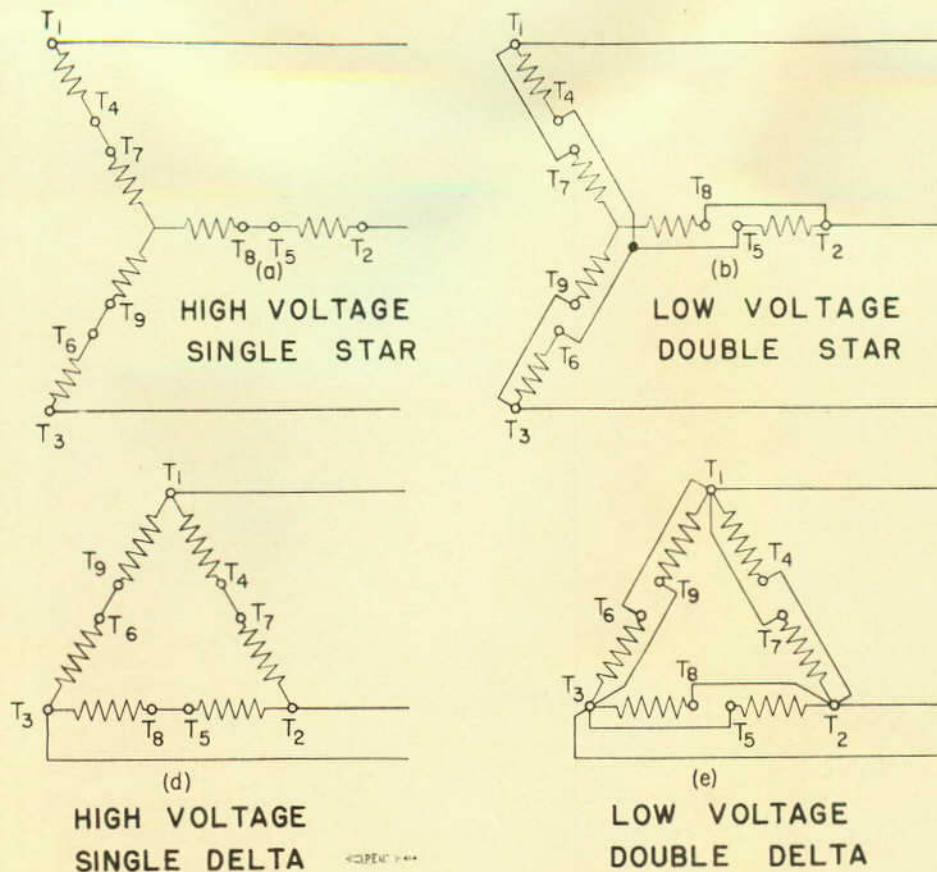


Fig. 9.—Three-phase motor connections.

points on the windings. Thus H_1 , H_2 denotes one of the coils of one phase of the high voltage winding of a three-phase transformer while H_7 , H_{10} denotes another coil of the same winding. If the coils are to be connected in series so that their voltage will add, terminal H_1 should be connected to terminal H_7 , as shown in Figure 8a. If the coils are to be connected in

parallel for the sake of greater current capacity, the terminal H_1 should be connected to terminal H_1 and terminal H_7 should be connected to H_2 , as shown in Figure 8b. In the case of a Y connection the leads H_{10} , H_{11} and H_{12} , which form the junction of the Y, are usually connected together inside of the transformer case and, if a lead is brought out from the

junction to an external terminal, the terminal is designated as a neutral terminal by the marking H_0 as shown in Figure 8c. In many cases no lead is brought from this neutral connection to a terminal outside of the transformer case.

Induction motors are commonly built so that they may be connected to operate on either of two line voltages in the ratio of two to one. This is accomplished by having each phase winding split into two equal sections that can be connected either in series or parallel. The leads from these sections of the winding are marked with a capital T to indicate that they are induction motor terminals and with a subscript number to indicate the position on the winding to which they are connected. The system used with these subscript numbers, which is identical with that previously described for use with polyphase transformers, is illustrated in Figure 9.

If the nine leads from the windings of a two-voltage three-phase induction motor are brought out to a terminal block, the various connections should be made as shown in Figure 10. From this it may be seen that the terminals should be connected in the same manner for high voltage operation regardless of whether the connection is a single circuit Y or a single circuit delta. The connections for low voltage operation differ, depending upon whether the connection is a double circuit Y or a double circuit delta. If the terminals are marked in the conventional manner but no other information is given, it is necessary to determine whether the circuit is a Y or a delta before the low voltage connection can be made. This can be done by testing with a continuity tester for continuity between the terminal 7 and the terminals 8, 9, 2, and 5. If the terminals 7, 8, and 9 are connected together through the windings, the motor connection is a Y. If the terminals 7, 2, and 5 are connected together through the windings, the motor connection is a delta.

GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY

(Continued from page 174)

schools in the United States. Four of the Latin Americans have been living with a group of North American trainees, under a cooperative housing arrangement. The result has been a true interplay of culture.

REA's engineering training program was instituted early in the life of that agency. It was developed to provide the specialized training needed to equip an engineer to deal with the peculiar problems of rural line construction and operation. Involved in the program are seminars several times a week to afford an opportunity for specialized instruction and discussion. Each engineer serves for a time in each of several divisions of REA and eventually acquires a permanent assignment in that phase of the work in which he displays greatest talent.

In addition to their study regime, the Latin Americans have devoted a good deal of time to governmental, diplomatic and cultural aspects of life in Washington. They have attended concerts, sport-

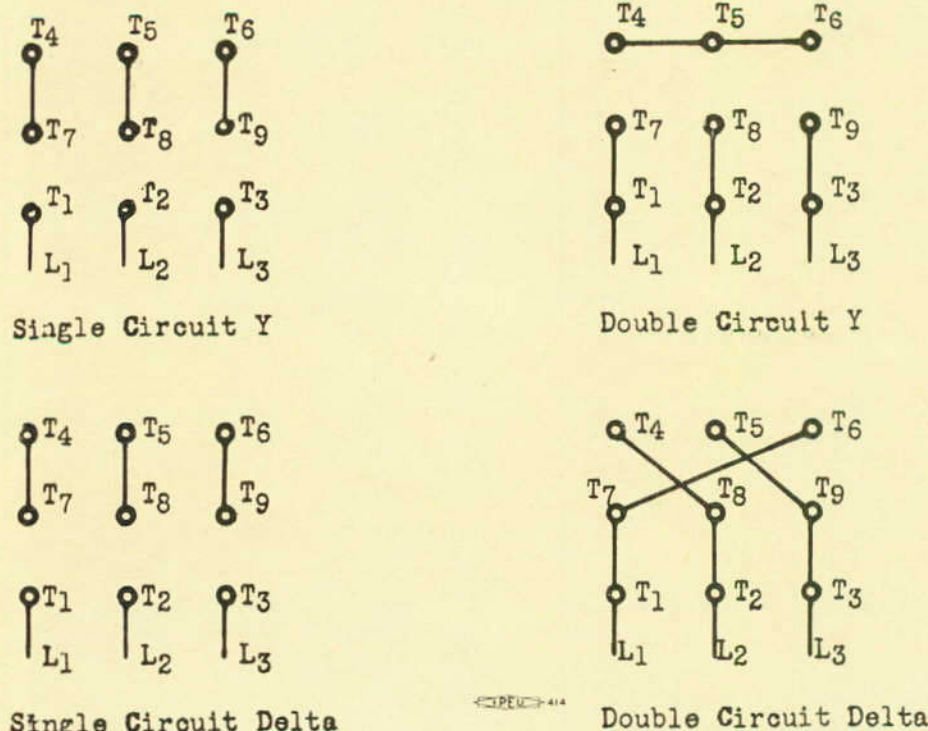


Figure 10

ing events and functions of the Pan-American Union. Accompanied by REA officials, they have been received by high officials of our government. All of them keep in close touch with diplomatic representatives from their countries.

They have obtained an altogether different impression of the United States since living among us. Without hesitation they express a fondness for the people they have come to know. And gone for good is the idea, held by one of them before his arrival—that the typical business man in the United States sat with his feet propped on the desk, his mouth full of chewing gum.

Members of the group are Francisco Villar Matthis of Argentina, Ernesto Ayala Oliva of Chile, Hernando Martinez Cardenas of Colombia, Juan L. Lizarralde of Guatemala, Benjamin Hernandez of Honduras, Antonio Elizondo of Mexico, Manuel Lopez-Jiminez of Peru, and Luis Adolfo Cagno Rossi of Uruguay.

VICTORY CARAVAN

(Continued from page 179)

yesterday and is three months ahead of schedule."

Recently Francis Biddle, Attorney General of the United States, paid tribute to labor relations on the TVA:

"I am convinced that this magnificent accomplishment is in no small part due to the way TVA dealt with the 3,000 to 4,000 workmen on the job, men who in April placed 132,030 cubic yards of concrete—one cubic yard every 15 seconds; who handled 200 cars of stone and sand and gravel and 20 to 30 cars of Portland cement a day. Representatives of organized labor had testified before the Joint Committee that "Collective bargaining had been brought to a pitch of excellence hitherto never achieved on any other government enterprise." This mutual co-operation has made the men who operated the machines, poured the concrete, moved the mountain of earth and rock, feel that they were engaged in a tough and splendid joint undertaking. The Authority's agreement with the 15 unions was clear-cut and carried out by both sides. The agreement (signed a week after the statute became law) provided for rapid handling of jurisdictional disputes, employee grievances, and other labor disputes, and created a conference machinery of men and management which has successfully determined all labor standards and settled all differences, offering at the same time a training program for employees, and a carefully worked out program to prevent accidents and protect health. On both sides there is an attitude of trust and understanding."

ARMS FOR VICTORY

(Continued from page 182)

(Sound: Fade in Indians Walla Walla in background.)

WASHINGTON: (Fade on.) This is the place. See this black stuff oozing out? Now, ask the big one what it is.

INDIAN: Yes, sir. . . . La tso! Gho si mu fahn keotse wah ngah!

CHIEF: Ugh! . . . Keotse bah tso me gahna sum wah go wanna tse!

WASHINGTON: What did he say?

INDIAN: He say oil big medicine. Great Spirit give to Indian. No good for white man. Great Spirit make many moons back for Indian.

WASHINGTON: And what does he call it?

INDIAN: He say Indian call it rock oil.

WASHINGTON (musing): Rock oil, eh? Hm! It might be profitable to look into it—when I have some time.

Music: Short bulge and out.

NARRATOR: But George Washington never found the time to look into the strange oil—even though he bought the land on which he found it, and listed it as a valuable asset in his will. . . .

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1624. Submarine attack authorized by George Washington. First successful submarine attack, Charleston Harbor, 1864. The modern submarine.

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SAFETY RULES

(Continued from page 183)

fied persons and accessible only to such persons, they also apply to similar equipment, including generators, motors, storage batteries, transformers, lightning arresters, etc., if installed in factories, mercantile establishments, vehicles, or elsewhere. Similar equipment under control of properly qualified persons, and accessible only to such persons, is excepted under the following conditions:

- If the voltage does not exceed 150 volts to ground.
- If the voltage is not more than 550 volts between conductors, and the power utilized does not exceed 3,200 watts.

The revisions made in this part of the code were due mainly to clarification and editorial changes, and such revisions as were necessary to make the rules consistent with developments and changes in electrical equipment that have taken place since the previous revision of the code.

Part 2—Safety Rules for the Installation and Maintenance of Electric Supply and Communication Lines.

The rules in this portion of the code apply to electric supply and communication lines in overhead and underground construction. They are not intended to be complete specifications but are intended to embody the minimum requirements which are most important from the standpoint of safety to employees and the public.

Probably as much time and effort were devoted to the revision of this part of the code as were given to all other parts combined and it was the last to be completed. Several important changes were made, among which were:

- A new method of specifying minimum clearances at crossings between supply and communication circuits and between supply conductors and railroad tracks, where increased clearances were considered necessary due to the length of spans;
- A revision of climatic loading assumptions and changes in the boundary lines between loading districts;
- New tension limits for supply conductors;
- A revision of the rules specifying insulation for supply-line conductors at crossings.

In addition to these changes, the three grades of construction, namely A, B, and C, appearing in the fourth edition for supply-line construction, were reduced to two grades; and the two grades of construction for communication lines, namely grades D and E, were reduced to one grade.

While changes were made in the climatic loading assumptions, this was done in such a way that the sag and tension charts for supply-line conductors made available by wire manufacturers during the past few years for use in connection with the fourth edition of the code may be continued without change as the assumed conductor loading remains unchanged so far as practical applications are concerned.

Also, in this part of the code, all references to voltage were made in such a way that it will be clear whether voltage between conductors or voltage to ground is intended. In this part of the code as in others, many changes of an editorial nature or which involved only minor changes in substance were made.

A change considered by some of considerable importance was the omission of all appendices in Part 2. After these are revised and made applicable to the fifth edition, they are to be included in a separate handbook along with material previously available in the volume known as Handbook No. 4, Discussion of the National Electrical Safety Code. This remains to be done, but plans are now under consideration for it to go forward as rapidly as conditions will permit.

Part 3—Safety Rules for Installation and Maintenance of Electric Utilization Equipment

The rules in Part 3 apply to electric utilization equipment operating between twenty-five and 750 volts where accessible to other than qualified electrical operators, such as in mills, factories, mercantile establishments,

hotels, theaters, and other public buildings; cars and other vehicles; dwellings, and similar places. It also contains rules applying to telephone and other communication apparatus on circuits exposed to supply lines or lightning.

This part of the code is frequently referred to as the utilization rules in the National Electrical Safety Code. It touches on many situations that are also covered in the National Electrical Code. New material was added in the present edition for equipment used in open gravel pits and strip mining operations and for such situations as are likely to require safety rules for utilization equipment outside of buildings in rural districts. Considerable time was devoted to revising this part of the code to remove all conflicts with the corresponding rules in the then current edition of the National Electrical Code so there would be no contradictory requirements between these two codes. Other changes were made to bring this part of the code into conformity with modern practices and numerous changes of an editorial nature were also made.

Part 4—Safety Rules for the Operation of Electric Equipment and Lines

These rules apply to work on or about or the operation of the following equipment and lines when energized:

- Supply lines.
- Communication lines used in connection with supply lines.
- Electric equipment of central stations, substations, and private plants.
- Electrical tests.
- Electrical work in tunnel, subway, or similar underground structures.

Safety rules applying to commercial telephone and telegraph and other communication equipment and lines, with terminology adapted to the special needs of the employees concerned, are also included.

The revisions in this part of the code were not made by a separate technical committee as was the case with the revision of all the other parts, but each technical committee was asked to suggest revisions for those rules in Part 4 with which it was directly concerned. For example, the technical committee on Part 1 recommended changes in the rules of Part 4 which concerned situations relating to Part 1. In addition to changes made in this way, the sectional committee also made several changes not recommended by any of the technical committees.

Part 5—Safety Rules for Radio Installation

The rules in this section apply to radio transmitting and receiving installations, including antenna, counterpoise wires, lead-in conductors, grounding conductors, grounding connections, protective devices, and batteries. The rules do not apply to mobile or portable installations of any type, nor to equipment and coupling wires used for coupling carrier-current equipment to supply-line conductors. This revision consisted mainly in revising the rules to conform with the extensive development in radio transmitting and receiving equipment since the previous edition of the code was made.

Part 6—Safety Rules for Electric Fences

While Part 6 was prepared by a special committee appointed to prepare safety rules for electric fences and contains a great deal of helpful information, it will eventually be replaced by a new code prepared by a separate sectional committee. It will ultimately be submitted to ASA for consideration as an American Standard.

In the meantime it is planned to include it as information in the fifth edition when all parts of the code are published in one volume.

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I.O.—	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.
201036 202338	7—(Cont.)	B-31—	B-58—	94—	B-130—	175—(Cont.)	
B-1—	630207 630210	B 47523 47545	B 5099 5111	759317 759332	948001 948180	866032 866228	
106841 106980	635996 636000	124345 124401	438961 439331	B-95—	998067 998250	176—	
B 197411 197510	747001 747067	399391 399400	440155 440250	95251 95888	131—	781001	
B 325361 325420	8—	934333 934793	446685 446830	480136 480443	292328 292341	918413 918474	
B 517311 517323	37273 37589	B-32—	B 521531 521653	881905 882000	133—	178—	
731951 732150	130244 130340	244520 244521	916609 916816	96—	447395 447412	580435	
894401 894590	241566 241570	B 311147 311148	965251 966059	83050 83135	B-134—	800809 800847	
895310 895320	418741 418749	628090 628134	59—	115641 115689	B 119610 119730	B-180—	
967611 967620	626857 626858	B 754663 754684	93903 94199	455271 455323	B 154630 154873	B 275036 275038	
B-2—	630759 630760	33—	510001 510008	100—	448501 448635	558774 559013	
87877 88240	991046 991055	155838 155844	584846 584850	582061 582065	482575 482971	614580	
145184 145205	B-9—	34—	875375 875521	956328 956415	484024 484429	183—	
B-3—	109303 109332	40196 40198	380819 380835	101—	629251 629406	77093	
AJ 11471 11472	B 133271 133288	206845 206938	844972 845090	128241 128243	650052 650077	671833 671880	
DBM 2327 2328	B 134979 134999	522393 522439	64—	B-102—	762850 763034	184—	
EJ 2881	142501 143290	35—	122401 122405	279643 279645	768751 769041	197654 197657	
EAp 2129	B 423661 423850	698691 698824	129546 130233	B 288136 288152	769501 769826	771934 771965	
EAp 2241 2287	434111 434305	822449 822554	304731 304780	B 336329	770251 770492	185—	
H 4198 4200	B 435004 435223	B-36—	954911 955300	826963 827097	921484 921705	46531 46598	
H 4386 4398	508415 508464	468694 468716	B-65—	103—	971251 971313	197492	
H 4599 4600	591933 591944	37—	42001 42013	22236 22244	972751 972791	186—	
H 4801 4836	700556 700580	42001 42013	319718 319740	136391 136415	973501 974174	660684 660696	
H 5001 5022	795737 795750	B-38—	B 361797 361800	171831 172500	974251 974950	187—	
I 13599 13600	436994 436995	B 361797 361800	B 369901 369916	106539 106542	617893	190—	
I 13705 13736	529281 529295	B 369901 369916	375096 375159	409801 410090	663459 663495	153006 153040	
I 13841 13894	B-11—	375096 375159	B 156125 156185	550197 550200	B-136—	191—	
I 14074 14123	31271 31500	526501 526750	R 181687 181704	R-105—	356551 356710	2341 2370	
I 14281 14387	42878 43038	528901 529155	B 432820 433098	B 309301 309329	928831 928970	254903	
I 14468 14535	84095 84216	531311 531440	473365 473435	469250 469279	137—	193—	
I 14601 14637	84751 85552	532891 533250	594188 594240	666782 666786	B 207455	61117 61118	
OA 15791 15800	90029 90045	B 536397 536860	730202 730355	B-106—	682114 682126	92846 93000	
OA 17392 17397	97501 97689	684100 684853	731453 732104	265207 265210	767624 767654	129001 129086	
OA 17573 17600	98251 98605	B-39—	68—	664918 664947	H-138—	153800 153929	
OA 17695 17800	157602 157822	371532 371561	59590	964454 964455	B 286339 286341	194—	
OA 17889 18000	248448 248458	461319 461734	148816 148828	107—	316139 316170	713570 713603	
OA 18054 18200	B 311512	720878 720893	160501 160614	152393 152397	344478 344508	760298 760464	
OA 18299 18400	B 324209 324233	40—	69—	442576 442587	141—	195—	
OA 18435 18596	405411 405419	6001 6146	177365	B 510755 510756	306325 306327	147877 147878	
OA 18695 18800	B 419251 419379	8466 9000	413392 413400	852321 852500	453774 453854	872782 872885	
OA 18811 19169	B 421307 421500	184318 341538	70—	B-108—	B-196—	B-202—	
OA 19201 19597	451494 451500	341288 341538	379085 379090	68511 68882	122034	135001 135020	
OA 19601 19800	470251 470266	41—	412222 412310	131264 131598	B 123243 123247	636228 636270	
OA 19813 19833	480853 480862	34567 36000	72—	151501 151520	441641 441750	552146 552240	
OA 20001 20353	504024 504038	97449 97486	202814 202820	152251 152280	148666 148668	B 550196 550413	
OA 20401 20442	B 734822 734827	157501 158250	981843 981877	B 317079 317100	800743 800856	991501 991623	
OA 20601 20608	883271 883500	160501 160632	B-73—	479371 479527	951440 951727	197—	
BF 7865 7964	884251 884256	310071 310407	53506 53851	B 611251 611368	985119 985354	673165 673180	
BF 8001 8128	962762 962938	B-43—	90803 90945	680676 680701	146—	200—	
BL 14771 14800	991255 991500	119388 119400	D 330034 330037	752387 752677	312161 312164	864591 864750	
BL 16374 16400	12—	335247 335250	456988 457012	B-110—	471414 471446	B-201—	
BL 16785 16800	209382 209384	831521 831530	356181 356480	16637 16818	772931 772950	B-202—	
BL 16813 17132	223228 223237	915130 915372	507888 507905	108751 109181	40228 40231	135001 135020	
BL 17207 17483	781710 781717	45—	B 727704 727707	693556 693563	576466 576485	636228 636270	
BL 17601 18245	16—	122333 122342	B-77—	200401	576466 576485	552146 552240	
BM 1603 1691	14406 14630	486001 486460	B 189095 189103	758429 758470	600961 600990	645691 645732	
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BS 5536 5587	457984 458012	B-48—	456427 456475	734473 734514	31387 31389	992598 993000	
BS 5666 5844	35616 36401	79061 79500	B 558324 558507	934973 934976	162001 162041	B-203—	
BS 6002 6218	B 130968 130986	138001 138650	B 59342 598450	426719 426750	426719 426750	621474	
BS 6407 6516	447111 447115	B 298375 298385	787501 788250	114—	471505 471523	951811 951825	
BNQ 15987 15990	B 557131 557437	477081 477217	B-78—	54983 54985	156—	205—	
BNQ 16077 16100	B-18—	B 483147 483326	B 413168 413250	215857 215883	983031 983129	484354 484376	
BNQ 16449 16491	149080 150071	897021 898340	B 475651 475654	115—	983031 983129	209—	
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BLQ 2038 2106	B 306947 306966	54806 54962	205513 205517	930205 930210	159—	748351 748358	
BLQ 2401 2476	699678 699698	B 167199 167210	B 257222 257250	311525 311550	995894 995930	210—	
BLQ 2801 2853	754344 754390	687209 687218	570001 570129	116—	995894 995930	650379 650382	
BLQ 3601 3634	870925 871079	104025	694936 695093	993011 993140	180976 181024	739451 739500	
B 23943 23949	142790 142800	369835 370429	80—	60633 60633	B-160—	921001 921226	
B 26128 26145	543274 543415	504509 504555	205501 205560	66923 66975	B 246396	211—	
B 26536 26633	669018 669228	B-53—	405533 405750	119—	B 462575	12524	
B 27051 27105	B-23—	B 181973 182017	665175 665233	259901 259911	574924 574927	132647 132685	
B 27660 27675	87038 87613	B 279532 279538	81—	105281 105414	776071 776213	B-212—	
B 28107 28154	B 175220 175249	608932	70602 70605	121—	778352 779110	114307 114342	
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B 30829 30871	B-25—	517231 517245	B 370256 370259	606724 606750	318111 318203	740005	
B 31241 31252	183001 183300	586397 586401	520201 520226	164—	421837 421838	951577 951883	
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B 32401 32805	26251 26303	889020 889258	B-86—	B 470316 470438	990001 990290	B 471772 471779	
B 33201 33256	11264 11285	B-56—	101624 101627	734854 734870	996751 997500	646895 646956	
B 33601 33684	592398 592500	66544 66545	B 148583 148591	988171 988250	998471 999000	862429 862816	
B 34001 34035	926537	187954 187986	956404 956626	B-125—	239751 239751	51479 51637	
XG 81690 81723	26—	B 211733 211765	87—	75480 75750	75483 755486	304501 304501	
XG 81990 82000	204001 204300	B 268284 268290	88—	75762 75820	816457 816503	389089 389100	
XGB 687	239444	681965 682010	817945 817974	127—	963131 963169	778724 778760	
4—	110354 110362	B-57—	B-90—	823441 823450	173—	215—	
6—	675702 675717	135751 135805	379773 379943	266080 266120	36684 36689	65701 65708	
7—	453961 454012	B 137155 137165	25819 625826	301306 301314	72056 72087	88590 88591	
	996024 996750	250556 250557	B-93—	530455 530493	175—	260974 261000	
	453801 453036	128014 128034	15980 15981	662825	123782 123934	B-216—	
	620938 621000	272888 272898	58844 58861		408109 408135	151074 151079	

L. U. B-216—(Cont.)	L. U. 262—	L. U. B-304—(Cont.)	L. U. B-346—(Cont.)	L. U. 390—	L. U. B-431—(Cont.)	L. U. B-477—(Cont.)
B 344422	98696 98735	246751 247150	616965 616967	285066 285138	B 900567 900596	255213 255215
B 751948 751954	156001 156120	B 586621 586680	696301 696311	685930 685950	432— 213242 213319	718811 718893
B-220—	740916 741000	694188 694244	B-347—	692851 692924	596333 596344	797421
B 344737 344741	B-263—	B-305—	B 338945 338953	756901 756919	B-435—	478— 517863 517879
722176 722210	251184	691301 691336	898679 898766	757650 757779	B 365019 365030	479— 474971 475020
B 743026 743048	B 309406 309409	B-306—	348—	B-391—	709616 709645	599456 599560
222—	405283 405300	28411 28413	123180 123191	148486 148500	305476 305517	707681 707700
B 7459 7461	B 622524 622614	33093 33106	263001 263045	B 267118 267123	573850 573853	480— 11565 11569
516087 516123	747301 747309	307—	758157 758250	411894 411896	B-436—	481— 718691 718696
223—	854040 854159	62101 62110	349—	B 596262 596324	702621 702640	997924 997986
914310 914387	265—	101990 102000	66841 67500	B-438—	364967 365034	482— 11565 11569
B-224—	252187 252203	308—	144751 144953	806362 806382	B 761339 761344	727471 727500
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L. U. 851— 677323 677344 584916 684918 950654 950657	L. U. B-907—(Cont.) 708393 708412 908— 527762 527769 633927	L. U. B-963—(Cont.) B 289207 289209 B 298609 298614 517771 517784	L. U. B-1000—(Cont.) B 480982 481556 B-1001— B 360326 360350 B-1002— 137294 137458 204001 204291 281639 282000 B 462782 462788 644933 644961	L. U. B-1050— B 183981 183994 B-1051— B 96976 96985 B 188136 188250 B 528001 528211 B-1052— B 397701 397740 B-1053— B 267723 267731 B-1054— 267081 267083 396907 B-1056— 107251 107270 B 363655 363667 B 416161 416250 1059— 125824 125843 B-1060— 49617 49671 B 365712 365733 B-1061— 30193 30340 B 164495 164512 B-1062— B 210821 210859 B-1063— B 183436 183461 B-1065— B 247814 247869 B 331640 331649 B-1066— 126503 126532 B 192221 192236 663810 B-1067— B 214426 214612 B 250343 250356 B-1068— B 107366 107376 B 501239 501685 B-1069— B 99264 99290 B-1071— B 271689 271694 B 492947 493045 1072— 224093 224095 955523 955544 B-1075— B 236886 236892 B-1076— 100268 100295 B 103773 103950 B 273625 273626 B-1078— B 269081 269120 B-1079— B 128021 128049 1081— 522753 522754 B-1083— B 340722 340728 B 593527 593784 1086— 29466 29476 469757 469787 B-1087— B 225068 225102 523348 523369 686873 686875 B-1088— B 320501 320509 B 505386 505500 B 578251 578413 B-1089— B 337696 337743 B-1090— B 62345 1091— 540162 540181 B-1092— B 278889 278890 B 358973 359003 B-1093— B 255081 255082 B 256457 256470 B-1095— 36620 36668 B-1097— 245759 245767 B 279774 279776 B 485067 485084 B-1098— B 70229 70253 B 377667 378194 B-1100— 40574 40609 271201 271202 683851 683852 B-1104— B 98789 98824 B 390460 390750 B 569251 569415 1105— 582821 582830 B-1106— B 744794 744806 1108— 62232 62250 459001 459004	L. U. B-1109— B 382838 382842 B 585677 585872 B-1110— B 300460 300462 B 383761 383827 B-1111— 501350 501367 B 524395 524464 B-1112— B 634072 634461 1113— 443275 443277 692079 692176 B-1116— B 555041 555115 B-1118— 117026 117034 595583 595599 B-1121— B 341224 341224 965835 965844 1122— 116061 116085 601683 601686 B-1123— B 506608 506737 B-1125— B 258534 258538 B 401665 401741 B-1126— B 238838 238857 B 259306 259306 751131 751134 B-1127— B 192209 192222 B-1128— B 922180 922192 B-1129— B 330336 330343 B 893181 893205 B-1130— B 354721 354737 B 544365 544901 1131— 407963 407973 621765 B-1132— B 395339 395353 1135— 64421 64421 451277 451320 1136— 91417 91500 370521 370555 407251 407355 B-1137— B 89033 89083 B 304572 1138— 688268 688358 123292 123300 1141— 83429 83782 716355 716409 960353 960555 960941 961225 B-1143— B 595574 595710 B-1144— 86868 86872 B 209638 209650 B 368456 368456 532348 532450 532603 532606 B-1145— 373501 373546 824997 825000 B-1146— 389347 389352 1147— 57125 57126 981191 981260 1149— 529057 529092 607085 607086 B-1150— B 365335 365353 1151— 541653 541673 1152— 683737 683771 1153— 666087 666175 1155— 986407 986465 1156— 327858 327865 B-1158— B 100262 100287 B-1159— B 109713 109882 B 353930 354000 391922 391997 B 573001 573425 608270 608276 B-1160— B 200007 200067 B 597751 598558 B-1161— B 350785 350919	L. U. B-1162— B 340271 340275 B 474182 474227 B-1163— B 346849 346875 B 573763 573884 B-1164— 19501 20190 B 112199 112298 950701 951000 B-1166— B 512449 512577 B-1167— B 342241 342243 B 493573 493670 B-1169— B 374739 374745 B 622175 622500 B 661501 661530 B-1170— B 198960 199017 B 343256 343257 B-1171— B 383320 383335 B 554148 554250 B 662251 662313 1172— 613047 613081 1174— 420559 420572 1175— 70501 70515 421786 421800 639191 639192 B-1176— B 328038 328038 B 520706 520755 B-1177— 122713 B 327721 327724 B 463456 463496 1178— 425832 425839 1180— 394017 394020 B-1181— 117751 117768 413094 413100 613090 613093 B 758454 B-1182— 397704 397716 B 757029 757034 1183— 395677 395692 610138 B-1185— B 623290 623388 B-1186— 15781 15787 690577 690592 468761 1187— 641857 641857 760438 760442 1188— 851745 851860 909998 910047 B-1189— B 312967 312968 B 343814 343854 1190— 73201 73212 768447 768450 B-1192— B 760076 760105 1195— 643986 643987 772823 772840 B-1197— B 315177 315204 B 388119 388271 B-1200— B 347506 347506 B 521676 521752 B-1202— B 111889 111889 B 398821 399000 B 541501 541802 1204— 622760 622803 646145 1205— 197251 197276 262199 262200 626759 B-1208— B 202495 202509 B 357044 357044 627797 752757 752772 1209— 662504 662535 1210— 696645 696666 1211— 380712 380718 961588 961618 1213— 118310 118343 647278 647283 1214— 120430 120442
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<p>L. U. B-1214—(Cont.)</p> <p>648469 648471</p> <p>1215— 631363 631367 682870 682896</p> <p>1216— 632865 632866 656050 656100</p> <p>1217— 655060 655063 856552 856623</p> <p>1218— 48035 48062 501931 501932</p> <p>1219— 105377 105387</p> <p>1220— 443722 443735 492339 492345 635331 635333</p> <p>1221— 112168 112198</p> <p>1225— 112958 112976 652371 652379</p> <p>1226— 30816 30847 653551</p> <p>1227— 514585 514604 676063 676070</p> <p>1228— 663542 663553 817813 817876</p> <p>1229— 242199 242219</p> <p>1230— 264388 264414 392701 392704</p> <p>1231— 629586 629588 690601 690618 755542 755550</p> <p>1232— 648208 648213 985582 985612</p> <p>B-1234— B 215136 215150</p> <p>1235— 121342 121352</p> <p>B-1238— 697521 697561 B 744441 744448</p> <p>1241— 246552 246570</p> <p>B-1242— B 102165 102178 B 270709 270750 B 393001 393150</p> <p>B-1243— B 168216 168315 B 404467 405000 B 580501 580722</p> <p>1244— 269186 269197</p> <p>B-1245— B 190287 190420 B 202501 202553 468082 468098 B 552946 553169 598396 598482</p> <p>B-1246— B 365267 365269 B 397104 397251</p> <p>B-1247— 524579 524638 659401 659406 687565 687571</p> <p>B-1248— B 450844 450859 524827 524845</p> <p>1249— 109379 109500 211501 211793 390189 390259 493551 293585</p> <p>1250— 534409 534419 688080 688085</p> <p>1251— 534984 535004 688371</p> <p>B-1253— B 201517 201522</p> <p>B-1254— 381751 381809 535777 535800 688749 688754</p> <p>B-1255— B 167362 167380 B 532767 532890</p> <p>1257— 262588 252599</p> <p>1258— 262898 262910 667962 667965</p> <p>1259— 511641 511717</p> <p>B-1260— B 373006 373007 B 522174 522251 525015 525016</p>	<p>L. U. 1261— 668397 668399 938494 938760</p> <p>B-1262— B 116616 116747 B 579001 579551</p> <p>B-1263— B 202680 202686 511905 511936 669490</p> <p>1264— 512193 512202</p> <p>1265— 514272 514279</p> <p>B-1266— B 533344 533396</p> <p>B-1268— B 204210 204218 B 360028</p> <p>B-1269— B 360779 360797 B 543168 543370</p> <p>1271— 202501 202526 518943 519000 678621 678629</p> <p>1272— 660968 660990</p> <p>B-1273— B 112923 382988 383239</p> <p>B-1275— B 206974 207013 B 362448 362451</p> <p>B-1277— B 208952 208964 B 368107 368109 530115 530127 701568</p> <p>1281— 666934 666944</p> <p>B-1283— B 214054 214056 668716 668737</p> <p>1285— B 114180 114183 B 602251 602299 670133 670200</p> <p>1286— 670275 670313</p> <p>B-1288— B 471174 471210 719573 719576</p> <p>B-1289— B 213505 213561</p> <p>1290— 705451 683408 683417</p> <p>1292— 70223 70240 732771 732779</p> <p>1295— 9602 9608 67513 67543 729452</p> <p>B-1296— B 169553 169630 B 568545 568681</p> <p>B-1297— B 396359 396362 B 472351 472406</p> <p>B-1298— B 376864 376865 B 453451 453475</p> <p>1299— 687902 687908</p> <p>1301— 688201 688209 721051</p> <p>1302— 70870 70929 733753 733792</p> <p>B-1303— B 454392 454435</p> <p>B-1304— B 378001 378066 B 454651 454682</p> <p>B-1306— B 397371 397458 B 473911 474061</p> <p>B-1307— B 378301 378316</p> <p>1310— 63601 63623</p>	<p>L. U. 324— 200116-119.</p> <p>348— 123181, 182, 184-188, 190.</p> <p>B-369— 336927, 640307, 891575.</p> <p>442— 673513-518, 532-535.</p> <p>460— 97564, 691902.</p> <p>B-477— 255210-212.</p> <p>533— 588768, 769.</p> <p>554— B 261251, 252.</p> <p>581— 522164, 171, 185, 200, 202, 203, 52712-719.</p> <p>607— 664384.</p> <p>637— 667635, 650.</p> <p>644— 762388-390.</p> <p>B-657— 327997, 990.</p> <p>740— 790520.</p> <p>750— 565819, 820.</p> <p>B-773— 13290.</p> <p>777— 644582, 583.</p> <p>791— 603639, 644, 645, 647, 648.</p> <p>792— 859071-080.</p> <p>845— 51791-795.</p> <p>B-907— B 344509, 510, 708406-410.</p> <p>908— 633925, 926.</p> <p>B-949— 941138.</p> <p>B-993— 636246.</p> <p>B-1031— 765608, 611.</p> <p>B-1041— B 110976.</p> <p>B-1060— B 365723, 729- 731.</p> <p>B-1062— B 210855.</p> <p>B-1067— B 214519.</p> <p>B-1069— B 99266.</p> <p>1072— 224092.</p> <p>1136— 370538, 543, 544.</p> <p>B-1163— B 346855, 869, 871.</p> <p>B-1186— 114, 169, 191, 199, 255, 313, 361, 401, 426, 427, 430, 453, 731, 735.</p> <p>B-48— 79074, 103, 130, 138, 147, 164, 265, 354, 387, 389, 399, 400, 445, 461, 138028, 079, 085, 119, 155, 156, 173, 293, 325-329, 332, 333, 337, 338, 340, 342-344, 346, 348, 350- 352, 357, 358, 364, 365, 370- 373, 385, 390, 541, 546, 477087, 100, B 483228, 897051, 078, 113, 146, 178, 245, 271, 317, 355, 381, 390, 408, 416, 419, 438, 480, 589, 640, 661, 700, 748, 752, 806, 816, 858, 888, 933, 936, 937, 943, 981, 999, 898126, 157, 167, 177, 205,</p>	<p>L. U. B-3—(Cont.)</p> <p>18317, 18437, 18890, 18914, 18954, 19115, 19401, 19698, 20009, 15644, BL 14795, 16819, 16986, 17024, 17073- 17080, 17401, 17624, BS 6434, BLQ 2811, 2813, 3612, B 27668, 28113, 28117, 32553, 32743, 33217, 33237, XG 81921.</p> <p>B-9— B 134980, 143274, B 435157.</p> <p>B-11— 31384, 391, 434, 480-483, 84095- 100, 138, 141, 180, 196, 806, 861, 874, 898, 942, 981, 85090, 181-190, 411, 471, 97541, 98325, 361, 547, B 324211-213, 222, B 419273, 377, B 421319, 335, 346, 434, 454, 470265, 883321, 884218- 220, 991255, 256, 288, 360, 480.</p> <p>B-18— B 288468, B 306953.</p> <p>B-23— 87210, 560, B175220.</p> <p>B-25— 183051.</p> <p>26— 26255.</p> <p>B-31— 124353, 363, 399391, 392.</p> <p>35— 698777.</p> <p>B-36— 468695.</p> <p>37— 42001.</p> <p>B-38— 528995, 529020.</p> <p>B-43— 335248-250, 915130, 167, 174, 251, 252, 257, 321.</p> <p>46— 486024, 121, 158, 185, 201, 340, 430, 434, 444, 492198, 202, 208, 493097, 101, 114, 169, 191, 199, 255, 313, 361, 401, 426, 427, 430, 453, 731, 735.</p> <p>B-48— 79074, 103, 130, 138, 147, 164, 265, 354, 387, 389, 399, 400, 445, 461, 138028, 079, 085, 119, 155, 156, 173, 293, 325-329, 332, 333, 337, 338, 340, 342-344, 346, 348, 350- 352, 357, 358, 364, 365, 370- 373, 385, 390, 541, 546, 477087, 100, B 483228, 897051, 078, 113, 146, 178, 245, 271, 317, 355, 381, 390, 408, 416, 419, 438, 480, 589, 640, 661, 700, 748, 752, 806, 816, 858, 888, 933, 936, 937, 943, 981, 999, 898126, 157, 167, 177, 205,</p>	<p>L. U. B-48—(Cont.)</p> <p>215, 240, 254, 293, 299, 303.</p> <p>B-50— 54861, 54931.</p> <p>52— 369876, 370084.</p> <p>B-57— B 278795, 876, 894, 944, B 279183, 238, 243, 273, 315, 383, 440, 447, 489, 519, 616, 780, 844454.</p> <p>59— 93936, 875381.</p> <p>B-66— B 156184, B 432894, 985, 996, B 433006, 045, 080, 473366, 400, 412, 594224, 228, 730212, 262, 285, 304, 306, 334, 349, 731592, 622, 691, 699, 880, 974, 995, 732085, 103, 104.</p> <p>68— 160548.</p> <p>70— 379085.</p> <p>72— 981871.</p> <p>B-73— 53570, 637, 807, 808, 823, 90806.</p> <p>B-76— 356432.</p> <p>B-77— 456233.</p> <p>80— 405297, 298.</p> <p>B-83— B 421124, 991242.</p> <p>B-86— 956522.</p> <p>B-90— 379943.</p> <p>B-95— 95360, 398, 408, 433, 438, 462, 487, 501, 512, 539, 558, 586, 587, 604, 607, 675, 738, 797, 830, 856, 881, 480153, 165, 193, 241, 251, 285, 294, 301, 314, 333, 358, 360, 403, 616048, 690248, 881925, 938, 942, 969, 997.</p> <p>107— 852339, 387, 455.</p> <p>B-108— 479482.</p> <p>B-110— 16693, 698, 56676, 686, 712, 713, 717, 721, 725, 729, 741, 743, 749, 762, 775, 777, 786, 789, 793, 797, 799, 808, 815, 820, 824, 850, 856, 859, 864, 868, 876, 878, 879, 882, 895, 897, 902, 903, 921, 927, 929, 930, 932-934, 941, 942, 945, 957, 963, 999, 108799, 800, 801, 821, 894, 895, 907, 928, 936, 964, 968, 969, 973, 987, 989, 990, 109041, 072, 090-092, 116, 127, 137, 140, 152, 157, 693550, 561.</p> <p>122— 755, 823, 606735, 736.</p> <p>B-124— 41808, B 470316, 317, 400, 438.</p> <p>B-125— 75598, 77055.</p>	<p>L. U. B-125—(Cont.)</p> <p>101.</p> <p>129— 266103, 530472.</p> <p>B-130— 948069, 998130, 147, 216, 249.</p> <p>B-136— 356827, 630.</p> <p>141— 453819.</p> <p>145— 951715.</p> <p>153— 426746.</p> <p>B-160— 776207, 778933.</p> <p>164— 83783, 990171, 172, 254, 255, 996834, 909, 997111-120, 121-130.</p> <p>175— 123783.</p> <p>187— 643061, 063, 067.</p> <p>B-196— B 123244, B 550251, 403, 991556, 580.</p> <p>B-202— 135017, B 366255, 256, 269, 270, B 552416, 422, 425, 452, 494, 599, 645723, 732, 715075, 103, 109, 111, 992604, 611, 614, 672, 718, 719, 727, 748, 857, 874, 886, 937, 946, 948.</p> <p>211— 132684, 685.</p> <p>B-212— 126936.</p> <p>222— 516108.</p> <p>B-224— B 490564, 696, 932, B 491187, B 699040, B 116140.</p> <p>B-244— 67997, B 510305-307, 638224.</p> <p>245— 743834, 744267.</p> <p>B-248— B 310964, 697665.</p> <p>253— 62853.</p> <p>259— 38607.</p> <p>B-263— 854063, 251161, 162.</p> <p>275— 832075.</p> <p>B-277— 449406, 510, 913937, 914108.</p> <p>278— 560987.</p> <p>B-279— B 760908.</p> <p>B-287— B 257933, B 109008, 666437.</p> <p>B-292— 960177.</p> <p>294— 233587, 591.</p> <p>B-300— 696464.</p> <p>301— 58654, 662.</p> <p>B-309— 215015, 219584, 453051, 971858, 973704.</p> <p>321— 889622, 623.</p> <p>324— 200113, 115, 120.</p> <p>326— 630693, 694168.</p> <p>342— 216719, 810067.</p> <p>347— 898641.</p> <p>350— 168096, 099, 108.</p>	<p>L. U. B-357— 123106, 113, 139, 143, 145, 276, 389008, 704235.</p> <p>362— 408140, 321124, 135.</p> <p>B-372— B 328693, 704386.</p> <p>377— 641239.</p> <p>379— 275434.</p> <p>382— 651420, 922680.</p> <p>384— 656923, 929, 930, 932.</p> <p>386— 681358, 733361, 389-391, 418, 419, 421, 472, 501, 429889.</p> <p>390— 285126, 685911, 922, 923, 757656, 765.</p> <p>B-391— B 596311.</p> <p>405— 696026, 082.</p> <p>411— 205858, 877.</p> <p>B-412— B 513586, 629, 656, 695, B 638256.</p> <p>415— 220195.</p> <p>426— 774990.</p> <p>B-429— 454944, 895741.</p> <p>430— 748092.</p> <p>436— 305492, 573851.</p> <p>439— 436279, 294325.</p> <p>B-446— 850.</p> <p>B-453— 23688, 717, 793, B 263911-913.</p> <p>B-463— 692583.</p> <p>B-465— 238949, 997, 239007, B 546098.</p> <p>466— 424243, 257.</p> <p>B-476— 856427.</p> <p>B-477— 718850.</p> <p>479— 474797, 817, 835, 851, 885, 922, 599460, 483, 559, 646643.</p> <p>480— 11564, 727480, 482, 499, 500.</p> <p>B-495— 357038.</p> <p>496— 663870, 875.</p> <p>B-507— B 465823.</p> <p>509— 278751.</p> <p>B-518— 702535, 674268, 295.</p> <p>520— 859846.</p> <p>523— 674508.</p> <p>535— 714156.</p> <p>539— 230013.</p> <p>B-545— 33695.</p> <p>557— 198084, 710537.</p> <p>567— 681855, 745231, 326, 819321.</p> <p>B-569— 9815, 10070, 150, 196, 351.</p> <p>574— 10, 29, 73, 999482, 484, 543, 635, 704.</p> <p>576— 330290, 800517,</p>
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MISSING

VOID

B-2—
145186-195.

B-130—
998070, 075,
076.

B-163—
318108-110.

B-224—
B 165836.

B-234—
B 308426.

268—
262040.

291—
58877, 881.

B-1—
B 325408,
731970, 986,
732023, 047,
082, 894486,
501, 515.

B-2—
87913, 88116,
231, 236-238.

B-3—
DH 996, 1095,
H 4387, 4833,
I 14384, 14534,
14609,
OA 17695,
17706, 18148.

L. U. 576—(Cont.) 715984.	L. U. B-702— 194440, 452, 488, 407543, 563, 616, 512335, 879468, 563, 747, 880600, 608, 640.	L. U. 867— 667872.	L. U. B-1041— B 110906, 455770.	L. U. 1205— 197254.	L. U. 209—(Cont.) 893, 905, 908, 911, 912, 923, 924, 926-932, 934, 935, 941, 943.	L. U. B-874— 334871, 883, 884.
580— 846998.	584— 168202, 140951, 968, 992, 475535, 568, 612, 657, 711, 769, 869, 891, 960, 476077, 235, 198, 522023, 059, 111, 134, 160, 197.	873— 787473.	B-1045— B 179995.	1213— 118325, 330, 342.	B-248— 697647-650.	B-907— B 344486-490, 708388.
584— 168202, 140951, 968, 992, 475535, 568, 612, 657, 711, 769, 869, 891, 960, 476077, 235, 198, 522023, 059, 111, 134, 160, 197.	716— 830410, 486, 554, 559.	896— 910902.	B-1061— B 164511, 30332.	1216— 656092.	B-263— 854037, 038.	911— 173341, 345, 347.
B-603— 689859, 694940, 941.	725— 171209, 228, 237, 246.	903— 99570, 896627, 682, 708, 716721.	B-1076— B 103825, 832, 897, 899, 900.	1219— 105368.	350— 168112.	B-982— 593769.
B-608— 686565.	732— 665227, 295.	920— 694300, 326, 718133.	B-1087— B 225080.	1225— 112958.	370— 569291, 292.	B-993— 636238.
614— 534744, 751.	B-735— 661426, 762, 987, 763007, 011.	B-926— 343863, 876.	B-1088— B 505388, B 578287, 344, 349, 351, 377, 390.	1235— 121344.	466— 424191-200.	1004— 642500, 765317.
B-616— 660554, 555.	751— 958822.	B-930— 87109, 248172- 175.	B-1089— B 337733, 736.	B-1245— 468096, 598350.	B-476— 856398.	B-1042— 653870.
B-624— 353375, 408.	755— 512557, 564.	933— 236716, 721.	B-1112— B 634457.	B-1247— 659401.	B-477— 718642, 724.	B-1060— 49551-570.
631— 128669.	B-760— 229511, 525, 534, 589, 616913, 717179, 190, 203, 204, 210, 222, 229, 900048, 674.	B-935— B 262848.	1136— 91418, 407267, 291, 310.	1249— 211527, 590.	480— 930086-090.	B-1061— 30188-191.
632— 209914.	763— 443115, B 510324.	B-941— 252574.	1141— 83578, 586, 619, 716359, 369, 960518 (Misc.), 960945-949, 961072, 205.	1251— 534999.	481— 997619, 620.	1136— 370512.
634— 127981, 128333- 335, 348.	774— 593091.	B-949— B 249839, 940821.	B-1144— B 209649, 532364, 365.	B-1254— 381758, 776, 808, 535785.	484— 518491, 495.	B-1144— B 209635.
637— 667712, 722, 723, 728, 743, 752, 754, 769.	775— 585670.	B-959— 692463.	B-1159— B 109755, 810.	B-1262— B 116699, B 579460, 465.	B-565— 605620, 625.	1151— 85586-588.
643— 280215, 218.	784— 833692.	B-965— 100956, B 119000, 810466-470.	B-1164— 19871-880, 891- 900, 998, 20024, 069, 181, B 112135, 251, B 144950, B 304870, B 306254, 950721-740, 742, 840, 880.	B-1296— B 169553.	584— 475818.	B-1160— B 199859-860.
B-657— 256347.	786— 682646.	B-975— 948131.	B-1186— 690585.	PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING— RECEIVED	650— 281750.	B-1245— 598349-394.
B-659— 584645, 675424, 439, 527, 530, 547, 561, 565, 576, 627, 675, 684, 710.	B-795— 250439.	B-989— B 455674, 681.	1187— 760440.	B-1— 882731-740.	B-663— 556405-407.	BLANK
B-667— 325591.	807— 266338, 339.	B-992— B 301901.	B-1197— B 315180, B 388185, 190.	46— 460434-470.	725— 171209, 228, 237.	B-48— 138637-650.
B-688— 302874.	B-808— 303102, 108-110.	993— 715121.	B-1202— B 541765.	69— 177311, 343, 349, 351, 353, 356, 358, 360, 363.	758— 691054.	B-125— 75817-820, 77150.
697— 830489.	B-816— 427500.	B-1002— 137435, 204076, 107, 212, 245, 278, 288, 281648.	1187— 760440.	B-83— 884217-220.	B-760— 900638-657.	B-292— 960056.
698— 245189, 190.	B-818— 966666.	B-1004— 642500, 765317.	B-1197— B 315180, B 388185, 190.	B-93— 15960, 967, 970.	783— 169900-902.	B-565— 605625.
700— 421153, 169.	B-833— B 507301, 332.	B-1005— B 571256, 257.	B-1202— B 541765.	116— 647208.	791— 603615-619, 621, 627, 628, 632.	855— 663206-210.
	849— 111919, 987.	B-1008— 256538, B 523665.		159— 995843-846.	807— 266338, 339.	PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID— NOT VOID
				209— 191861, 882,	824— 267532, 533.	B-95— 881385, 496, 480028.
					872— 293435, 445, 769780.	B-246— 146093.

OUR "FREE" PRESS FORGETS TO PRINT NEWS

(Continued from page 177)

How have they so skillfully covered their tracks that the cry of "wolf" is directed at labor alone rather than at these business leaders who pull back in the harness when our country so sorely needs a lift?

I want to take the membership of this House today on a little expedition into one of the war industries—magnesium. I want to study a case history and try to locate the sort of situation that Mr. Guthrie told us existed in W. P. B.

At the outset let me pay tribute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Leavy). He has been steadily engaged in calling attention of this Congress to the magnesium situation. As early as Friday, December 19, 1941, the gentleman from Washington inserted in the RECORD an article by the metallurgist of the Bureau of Mines on the making of magnesium by electrothermic reduction. It was the plea of the gentleman from Washington at that time with those charged with the responsibility—

"Of meeting this nation's needs in the mighty war effort that now confronts us will take advantage of the work done through the United States Bureau of Mines by Dr. Doerner and his assistants, and see to it that large-scale commercial production is provided for at an early date in the vicinity of these great magnesite deposits, and where the greatest flow of electrical energy in all the world is about to become available."

I need not tell you that the gentleman from Washington was referring to magnesite deposits in Washington and electrical

energy at Grand Coulee Dam. He was very properly and earnestly interested in the developments of those deposits. He went to see Arthur Bunker, head of the Division of Aluminum and Magnesium, in what was then OPM and is now WPB. If he got any satisfaction from Mr. Bunker he never gave evidence of it on the floor of this House or in his private conversations. Yet the Pacific Northwest has mountains of magnesite and hundreds of thousands of kilowatt hours of electrical energy which would seem to be ideal for the development of a magnesium industry in western states on a permanent basis.

Mr. Leavy: Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Anderson of New Mexico: Yes, I will yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. Leavy: The gentleman is making a very excellent address and is basing it upon provable facts. Labor is subject to criticism and must make changes, but the industrial giants of this country, the monopolies and the associations in the metals field are far more responsible than labor for the shortage of metals, and I know that in reference to magnesium. I did see Mr. Bunker, and Mr. Bunker frankly told me that he would not issue a certificate to anyone or any group for the manufacture of metallic magnesium

unless they could prove to him that they had been manufacturing that metal successfully at some time in the past, and there is only one concern in America that could prove such a set of facts and that was the Dow Chemical Co., who have regulated the price of magnesium in accordance with a differential in weight between aluminum and magnesium. For the last eight years in the United States, when aluminum was 20 cents, magnesium was 30 cents; when aluminum was 18 cents, magnesium was 27 cents; when aluminum was at 15 cents, magnesium was at 22 cents, which it is now; and yet we are told that next year we must produce 700,000,000 pounds of metallic magnesium against a 33,000,000 pounds production last year. Nobody but the Dow people can meet the formula laid down by Mr. Bunker.

Mr. Anderson of New Mexico: I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Voorhis of California: Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Anderson of New Mexico: I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. Voorhis of California: I would like to second what the gentleman has said about the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Leavy). I think we are all indebted to him for the work he has done. I would like to thank the gentleman for his speech today and also would like to ask him whether he is aware of the fact that some of these men who work in one of our agencies downtown, namely, the Defense Plants Corporation, had prepared contracts for the expansion of magnesium production as long ago as last August, and something happened that prevented that expansion from taking place. I do not know what it was.



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled. **\$1.50***

* Please add 10% for Federal Tax

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!



THE FIGHTING BROTHER

Some may call you wrong when you're right,
Or shake your confidence in all mankind;
Like the blind who are denied their sight
So are fools who have no mind.

Some follow a leader, so-called,
Even to heights unknown,
While others will listen and stand appalled;
'Tis easier to band than to stand alone.

It doesn't take courage to be one of a group,
There is safety in numbers, 'tis said.
Beware of a Quisling, to trickery he'll stoop,
For a fool is easily led.

We admire a Brother who fights for his rights
When a just cause is presented to view,
For he is a man with all his might—
But not in the eyes of a fool!

SMOKIE JOE,
L. U. No. 483.

SACRIFICES

We don't waver, nor shirk
To lengthen our hours of work,
Essential for defense of our nation;
We give up, ne'er complain,
Many a hard-earned gain
For the grim emergency's duration!
We'll do away with this, discontinue that,
We're prepared to miss a morsel, thin or fat!

And though slightly deprived,
Our spirit is revived,
Our pressing chores shall be cheerfully done;
We are confident, in fact,
Our rights shall return, intact,
When the cruel war is triumphantly won!
We'll sacrifice all that's due to us
To save our country that's true to us!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

TOOL-SHANTY TALES

Not Businesslike

"Andy" Anderson comes from Sioux City,
Iowa. Now, Iowa is a dry State, which prob-
ably explains "Andy." Anyway, his stories
liven up the area shanty come noontime.
And he doesn't spare the Swedes.

He tells of a head-on collision up on the
M. and O., of which Ole, the section hand,
was the only eye-witness. The coroner, at-
tempting to establish responsibility, was
questioning Ole. "What was your mental re-
action just previous to the collision?" he
asked.

"Huh?" blinked the section man.

"What did you think when you saw the
trains were about to crash?"

"Oh," said Ole, "I t'ink, dat's a hell of a vay
to ron a railroad."

A Gospel Truth

Nearly every day Preston Leavitt brings in
a story about Willie, a dinky from the deep
South, who picks up waste paper in the
smokeless powder area.

On a recent Saturday night Willie got
"took" in a crooked crap game. Monday morn-
ing he mourned: "Bible sho do tell de troof
when it say, 'Dey dat bites gits bit, but dey
that don't bite gits et up!'"

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

THE LADY ADMONISHES

For years I've read the WORKER, from the
back page to front,
It tells about the lineman and the wireman
and the grunt,

It tells about the prospects and the jobs both
far and near;

Now a worker's wife is asking you to lend
a friendly ear,

To a grievance which is swiftly changing
golden locks to gray,

And I'm asking for advice on what to do and
what to say

'Bout a lineman, big and bold and brave, who
works both day and night—

If storm or duty calls him, oh, he is there
all right!

He'll fight you on short notice and he'll help
in time of need,

He'll hunt and fish and bowl and drink all
things from hooch to tea.

Yes, he's a jolly fellow, as a husband he is
tops—

I suppose you're asking now, then, lady,
where's the squawks?

When he sees a pup of any kind, he falls for
it right now;

He brings it home and asks me to prepare
some tasty chow,

He fixes it a bed, although the dog stays not
therein;

Pup gallops gaily through the house and
snoops in box or bin.

Said lineman bought a nice new home just on
the edge of town,

With room for Sonny, garden, lawn and
flowers all around,

This house has hardwood floors throughout
which shone so clear and bright,

Alas, to keep them looking thus, I slave both
day and night.

The scatter rugs I placed around with loving
hand and care

Are either chewed to pieces or dragged off
to Fido's lair.

My once-fine floors are scratched and marred
from skidding on the run

As Fido chases back and forth in attempts
to catch our son.

I've purchased disinfectants and liquid wax
in gallon size,

I've tried to listen gamely to a string of
alibis,

"But, Mother, he is just a pup, it's cold for
him outside!

Keep teaching him, he'll learn—gee, ain't he
got a pretty hide?"

Now I could laugh and joke and work and be
a friendly cuss

If I had all the pets I'd like, with a groom to
clean the muss.

So while you're voting medals to the boys
who work it hot,

Who brave the storms and dangers, some-
times losing, sometimes not,

Just look around and at the maid of all work
take a peek—

And the saddest part of all is, no O. T. or
five-day week!

—JERRY,
Wife of Ug Hall,
L. U. No. 532.

This Brother wanted to attend the St. Louis convention but for reasons he explains below, he couldn't make it.

I. B. E. W., 1942 STYLE

My tires are gone,
Gas going up,
My model T won't start;
I'll have to go
By I. B. E. W.
Or else get a horse and cart.

(I Better Either Walk—or stay at home.)
CHARLIE BREMER, I. O.

"JUST AN ELECTRICAL WORKER"

I am an electrician, my duties are very
small
Regardless of the danger, I do them one and
all.

Each morning you'll find me
With my tools and lunch pack,
Ready to wire shop, factory or shack
No matter what the odds may be.

A hole I must chisel in the ground or wall,
Or climb to the top of a steeple, even though
I may fall,

Perhaps under a building midst mud and
mire,
Maybe over a roaring boiler to put pipe and
wire.

But it's a happy job, you can bet your life,
Even with all of its hardships
Such as being away from the kids and the
wife.

Yes, sir, I'm an electrician, true it's no
offense,

I've worked, saved, and bought bonds
To do my bit for our national defense,
So gather and rally all tradesmen,
One hundred per cent strong let's all be.
If you love Old Glory, let's keep it flying
high,

Let's unite, one for all, all for one, to do or
we die.

Let's win this war and rule the maps
And forever be free from dictator's abuse,
When the time comes to burn Hitler, Mus-
solini and the Japs

I want to be the electrician to turn on the
juice.

"SHORTY" MASON,
L. U. No. 508.

ISOLATIONIST

Devoid of honor and pride,
He'll toss tolerance aside,
To destroy, tyrant-style, by dividing;
When peril approaches near,
He crimps with cowardly fear
And crawls, rodent-like, into hiding!

ABE GLICK,
Local No. B-3.

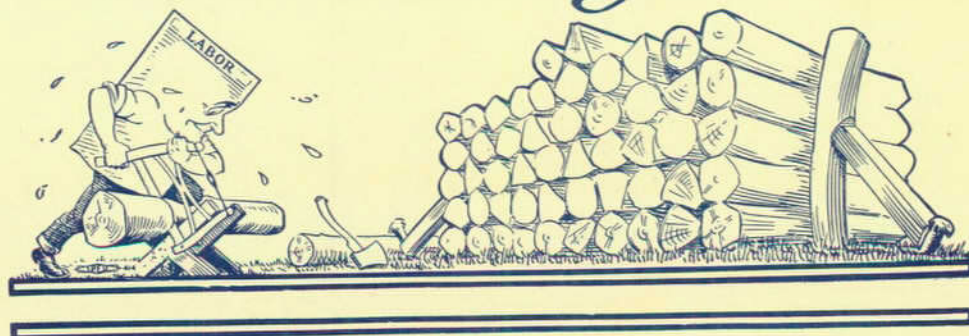
AND HER BOSS, TOO!

A "society" writer of the Times-Herald, one of our leading isolationist newspapers, goes on like this about the inconvenience of anticipated summer black-outs:

"Do we just sit in the dark, glad to be alive despite the heat, or wishing we were dead be-
cause of it? Or do we close up our rooms
tight, black our windows out and suffocate?"
We hope she does, or at least chokes.

LABOR

*saws wood for you
52 weeks a year!*



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